Dr. Saul Attacks The Proposed VELCO Plant

The construction of a pump-storage type power facility by the Vermont Electric Power Company (VELCO) within five miles of Middlebury College is imminent. The issue of the plant is perhaps the most vital and immediate problem facing the people of the area, and we ask everyone, especially visiting alumni, to acquaint themselves with the issue. Dr. George B. Saul is head of the biology department at Middlebury, and what follows is the text of a speech he gave on Thursday, September 30, in Dana Auditorium.

It is now well known and generally accepted that our increasingly industrialized society, with its increasing demands for consumer products and comforts, is using power in rapidly increasing amounts. Power of various kinds: natural gas, coal, oil, and electricity. Naturally, the demands lead to efforts to produce the additional power: searches are made for more oil, more gas, and more coal, and ways are sought to produce electricitv in ever-increasing amounts.

All this leads to well-known worries about the future. Coal, oil, and gas reserves may be large but are certainly finite, and in spite of continuous discoveries of new reserves, the supply will some day be exhausted. In addition, the use of fossil fuels leads to atmospheric pollution which in many places has already become very serious. Efforts to curb the pollution may help, but the problem cannot be expected to disappear in the near future. Consequently, there has been a move to rely increasingly on electricity as the major power source of the future.

All this is familiar to everyone; I mention it only to provide a perspective that I hope to return to later. It is also a familiar fact that the proposed reliance on electricity also poses problems for the future. Electricity can be generated in various ways. One way is to dam flowing water and run it through turbines. However, there are not enough large rivers in many areas of the country to provide sufficient electrical power this way, and voltage drops along transmission lines prevent truly long-distance transmission from areas with such natural hydroelectric resources.

A second way to provide power is by using fossil fuels to heat water to steam, which turns generating turbines. However,

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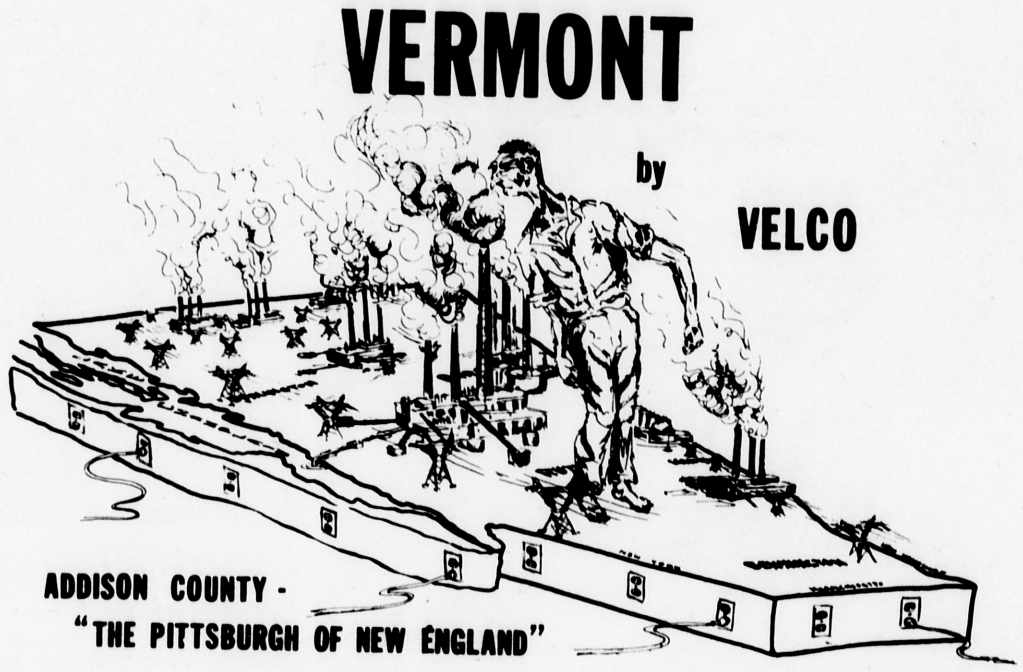

Neilda Lee, Bob Metzger, Elliot Polebaum, Bruce Tofias, Paul Lehman, Debra Hohnson, Scott Shorten, Bill Holland, Noel Ferris and Frank Pallone were elected to the Student Forum last week. Bob Metzger was chosen president by his colleagues.

State Allows Students To Vote In Vermont

By Jamie Lynch

Following the passage of the Constitutional Amendment which extended the franchise to eighteen-year-olds, there was some confusion concerning student eligibility with regard to registration at colleges. A group of Yale students brought this question to court in order to secure a legal interpretation of this Amendment in connection with student eligibility. The U.S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals clarified this issue, deciding that students were eligible to register and vote in their college towns.

This decision enables Middlebury students over 18 years of age to register and to vote as Vermont residents. The Vermont residency requirements are 60 days for Presidential elections; 90 days for State and Congressional elections; and 180 days for local and municipal elections. A student's residency officially begins on the first day of his freshman year at Middlebury.

Any student who has already registered to vote in another state and who wishes instead to vote in Vermont, may easily change his registration by writing a letter to the Clerk of the town in which he is registered, requesting that his name be taken off the voter lists of that town. He must take a copy of this letter with him when he goes to register as a Vemont voter, as proof of his intent to cancel his prior registration.

The cut-off date for voter registration is noon on November 13, the Saturday before the primary election for the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Students may register to vote at the Town Clerk's Office in the Municipal Building. In addition, registration will be held on Proctor Terrace and at the SDU's until the cut-off date.

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

Entered as second class matter at Middlebury, Vt. 05753 October 7, 1971
Published weekly at Proctor Hall, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.

HOMECOMING
schedule of events

Friday, October 8
- 2:00-10:00 p.m. REGISTRATION, Bread Loaf Inn
- 2:00-6:00 p.m. Games and Contests with WRMC on the Proctor Terrace
- 6:30 p.m. Buffet Supper, Bread Loaf Inn
- 8:00 p.m. Concert, Memorial Field House with CACTUS and MANDRILL (MCAB)
- 8:30 p.m. Seminar, Bread Loaf Theatre

SATURDAY, October 9
- 7:30-9:00 a.m. Breakfast, Bread Loaf Inn
- 8:30-12:00 noon Registration, Coffee and Donuts, Proctor Hall Lounge
- 9:00 a.m. Alumni Council Meeting, Bread Loaf Theatre
- 9:00 a.m. Fall Foliage Hike Meet in front of Bread Loaf Inn
- 10:00 a.m. Tour of Campus Meet in Proctor Lounge
- 11:00 a.m. Soccer Middlebury vs. MIT Varsity, Wilson Field
- 12:00 noon Cross Country Middlebury vs. Williams, Field House
- 2:00 p.m. Football Middlebury vs. Williams Porter Field
- 2:30 p.m. Tour of Campus - Meet in lobby of Johnson Building
- 6:30 p.m. Dinner, Bread Loaf Inn
- 8:30 p.m. "Evening of Fun" Bread Loaf Barn Round and square dancing, group singing
- 8:30 p.m. Dance SILVER HORSE in SDU B Free Refreshments

SUNDAY, October 10
- 7:30-9:00 a.m. Breakfast, Bread Loaf Inn
- 11:00 a.m. Chapel Service Mead Chapel Rev. Paul Clayton '55 2nd Congregational Church, Beverly, Mass.

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

The student newspaper of Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont, every Thursday of the College year, except during official holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed in the newspaper do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed columns, letters and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

Editorial and business offices are located in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College. The office telephone number is (802) 388-2513. Address mail to Box C79, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont. Subscription rates: $4.00 per year, $2.50 per semester.

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MCAB

By Wes Brooks

The Middlebury College Activities Board is entering its first full year since its conception last January. The new organization, headed by Bruce Grogan and a group of vice-presidents and committee chairmen, has rapidly grown to be the most powerful student administrated body on campus. "The main purpose of the MCAB," says president-President Grogan, "is to provide as many varied cultural, social, and recreational activities as possible to the audience students of Middlebury."

Before the Social Dining Units opened, the college's activities were sponsored mainly by the Board of Governors, formed in 1957, the various clubs, and fraternities. This worked poorly because organization was weak and events often conflicted. In 1969 the S.D.U.'s were completed and a special committee called the Steering Committee was formed specifically to handle all social activities in the Grottos of the three dining halls. This added some strength to the social framework, but because responsibility and power was still divided among many people and organizations little could be done to increase their effectiveness.

Finally, by Christmas vacation of last year, the two major groups, the Board of Governors and the Steering Committee, began to combine money and effort in an attempt to create a single, powerful committee to coordinate all on-campus activities.

Five committees were formed within the new committee to facilitate operations. These are the House, Publicity, Social, Recreational, and Cultural Committees and are chaired by Tim Metzger, Mildred Reese, Lindy Trew, George Cady, and Greg Soper respectively. A Financial Vice-President, Laura Rheinertsen, a Program Vice-President, Kit F uller, and an Inter-Fraternity Council Representative complete the governing body. Bruce Grogan as President, coordinatss the entire operation and is responsible for all the actions of the MCAB. According to Grogan, there is greater opportunity to effect changes within the new structure because there is an easy exchange of ideas. Contrary to what many believe, the Activities Board is trying to work with small organizations as well as fraternities. Grogan said, "I believe that there are enough people interested in fraternities and what they have to offer to make it worth helping them to stay open."

There are several major improvements planned by the Activities Board for this year. Specifically, the Band Room, which was previously located where the new mailboxes are in Proctor, is being transferred to Grotto A in the S.D.U.'s. New decorations and acoustic tiling should make the gathering place attractive. Various construction delays have set the opening date back to just before Thanksgiving. The MCAB is also working on reestablishing the B.A.R. (Board and Room) which was closed by the state of Vermont soon after it opened last year. This should also be in effect by mid-November. How students will pay for beer has not been decided upon yet, but it will certainly be different from last year's $10.00 per student per term.

The exact budget of the MCAB has not been disclosed, but it is upwards of $20,000. Because of the Board's success in the last half of last year, they received an increase in their budget from the Administration.

transcendental meditation

An introductory lecture on Transcendental Meditation as taught by Mharishi Mahesh Yogi, previously scheduled for October 7, will be given next Wednesday at 8 p.m. in Proctor Lounge by William Brunelle, Vermont coordinator of the Students' International Meditation Society (SIMS).

SIMS is reported to be the fastest growing student organization in the country with a growth rate of over 200% per year during the five years of its existence. Over 70,000 are reported having learned Transcendental Meditation (TM) in the United States.

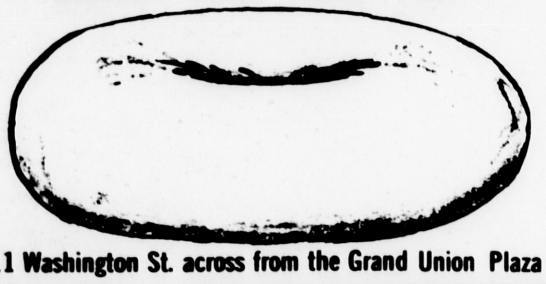
According to Brunelle, who spent four months studying with Maharishi in India, "TM is a systematic process of taking the attention from the surface thinking level to progressively finer states of mental activity until the attention transcends or goes beyond the finest state of thought and comes to the source of thought, a field of pure consciousness or pure creativity and intelligence."

According to Dr. Robert Keith Wallace in Science Magazine, "Oxygen consumption, heartrate, skin resistance and electroencephalograph measurements were recorded before, during, and after subjects practiced a technique called Transcendental Meditation. There were significant changes between the control period and the meditation period in all measurements. During meditation, exygen consumption and heartrate decreased, skin resistance increased, and the electroencephalogram showed specific changes in certain frequencies. Before meditation, with eyes closed, all subjects showed alpha activity. During meditation, the regularity and amplitude of the alpha waves increased in all subjects. These results seemed tg distinguish the state produced by Transcendental Meditation from commonly encountered states of consciousness and suggests that it may have practical application."

The Hospital Times of London reported that the technique indeed has practical applications and said that the effects of TM "include increased energy and efficiency in performing any kind of work; increased tranquility of mind coupled with decreased physical and mental tension; partial or complete loss of desire for hallucinogenic and similar drugs, including alcohol; increased creativity, productivity, intuitiveness, and so on; improvement in functional disorders such as poor body posture and insomnia; and better mobilization of body resources to meet adverse circumstances such as accidents, sensory monotony, and surgery."

School, such as Yale, University of California in Los Angeles, and University of Colorado are now offering a fully accredited course in the "Science of Creative Intelligence" (SCI) to study the theoretical and applied values of TM. This past summer, Maharishi conductjed an International Symposium on the Science of Creative Intelligence at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst to establish SCI as the basis to every field of mental endeavor. The unusually diverse group of speakers included architect and mentor Buckmonster Fuller.

BAKERY LANE FOOD SHOP



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THE DOG TEAM

Esperanto.. Sterile Universality

By Diane Godfrey

The first meeting for students interested in learning Esperanto, an international language, was held recently.

Esperanto was created to facilitate interpersonal communication on a world-wide basis. It was invented in 1887 by one Ludwig L . Zamenhof, a Polish physician, who made Esperanto appealing by basing it upon a simplified grammatical system and drawing upon many languages to form its vocabulary. Therefore many people would find some element of their native language within Esperanto. It is not intended, however, to supplant one's own tongue but to be used as a second, universal means of communication.

In looking at statistics, we find that the estimate on the number of Esperanto speakers vary -- the 1971 World Almanac cites one million as the approximate figure, while Mario Pei, a noted linguist, claims that eight million people throughout the world speak the language. The World Esperanto Association has some 3570 representatives in 67 countries. The theory is that, if you are an Esperanto speaker, and belong to the association, you can contact any of the representatives in any of the 67 countries for assistance and friendship.

The idea behind Esperanto is good: that is, to transcend nationalistic and political biases and communicate with people from other countries on a purely neutral plane. Unfortunately, however, this is idealistic at best, since people are only human and as such tend to have ethnocentric biases, particularly when it comes to their own country and their own language.

The fact that Esperanto has no cultural affiliation seems to be one of its major problems. Dr. Robert L. Baker, chairman of the Russian department, commented that, "There is something very artificial and sterile about a language that tries to be everything to everybody." He went on to emphasize that language and culture are closely related and therefore that Esperanto, being a "culture-less" language, would be hard put to convey cultural nuances which other languages express so well.

Speakers of Esperanto are a group of people with a common specialized interest. It seems questionable that Esperanto will ever become widely used. The problem lies in the very issues that Esperantists are trying to rise above: questions of nationalism and ethnocentrism. Ralph Wagner, a student on campus who is teaching Esperanto, said, "Until we can get support from governments, which we have to a limited extent now, the Esperanto movement remains an organization of private individuals. We in America perhaps place too great an emphasis on political action rather than person-to-person action."

The issue seems to boil down to a very basic question of world unity. There cannot be such a thing as an international language, spoken by millions, until people become truly united in a spirit of world brotherhood, a hope which at this point in time seems a long way off.

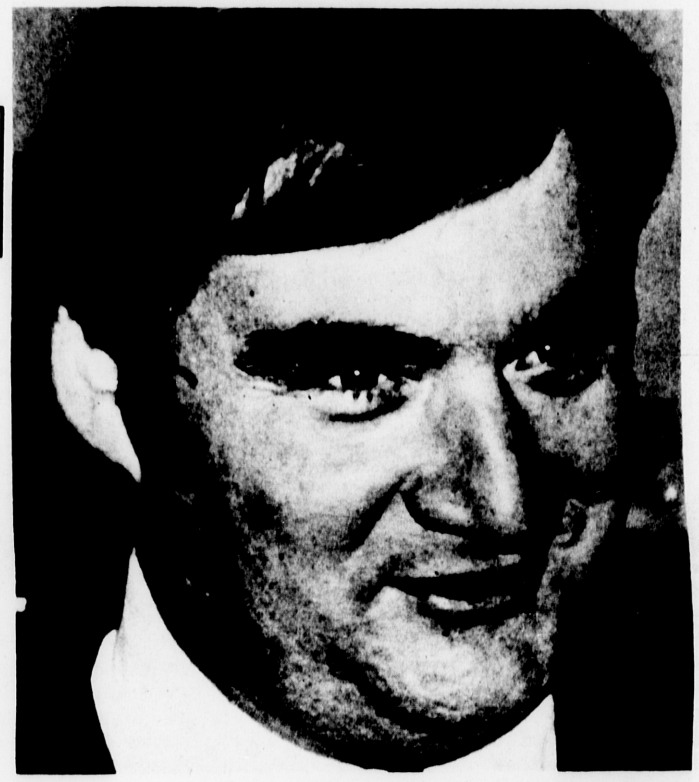
GISH, SALINGER UVM LECTURERS

Lillian Gish and Pierre Salinger will be guest lecturers at the University of Vermont, Monday, October 25, and Tuesday, November 2, respectively, at 8:00 P.M.

Lillian Gish, considered by many to be the "first lady of silent films," will present a lecture with film clips. In 1913, Miss Gish became an overnight star with the release of D.W.Griffith's film "Birth of a Nation," shown here recently.

Some of the film clips to be presented include scenes from "Keystone Cops," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Thief of Bagdad," "Birth of a Nation," and many more. Following the lecture there will be a showing of D.W.Griffith's 1919 film "True Heart Susie," starring Miss Gish.

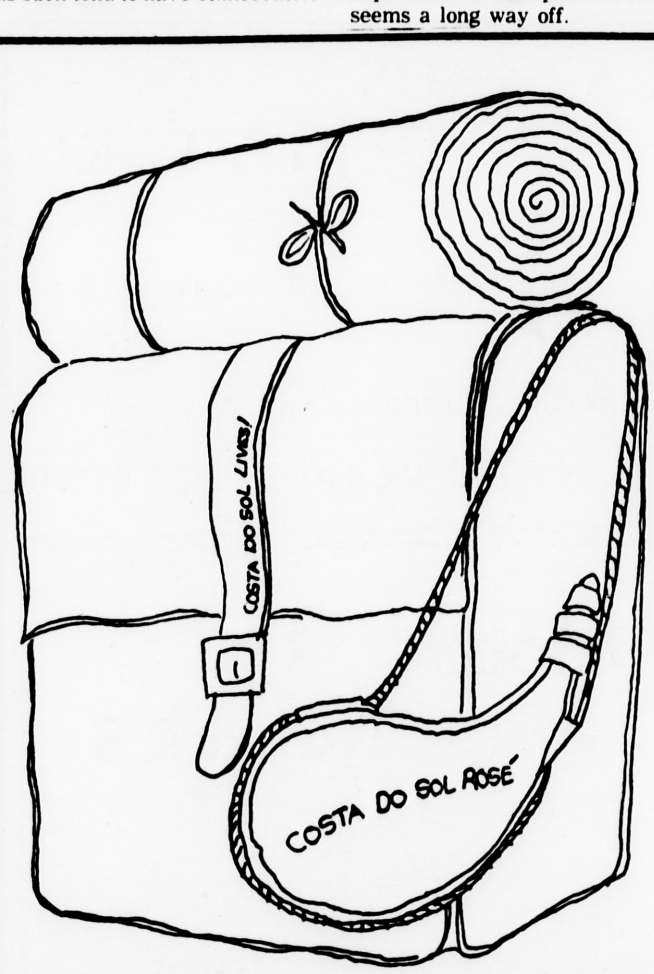
Pierre Salinger will speak at UVM's second offering in its lecture series this year. Mr. Salinger is most noted for his ties with Presidents Kennedy and Johnson for whom he served as Press Secretary. In 1966, his best seller, **With Kennedy**, was published and to date has sold over a million copies. Mr. Salinger is scheduled to speak on "The Kennedy Years - Before and After."



OLD CHAPEL NOTES

Students should be aware that the minimum penalty for shoplifting from the College Store is temporary suspension. Temporary suspension involves leaving the Middlebury area and a letter from the student's parents requesting reinstatement.

Students are reminded that the application deadline for Watson Fellowships has been extended to October 15, 1971.



If you like the idea of getting lost in nature, then carry little, wear even less, and lift a wineskin full of delicious Costa Do Sol to your hot lips every time you avoid stepping on an ant.

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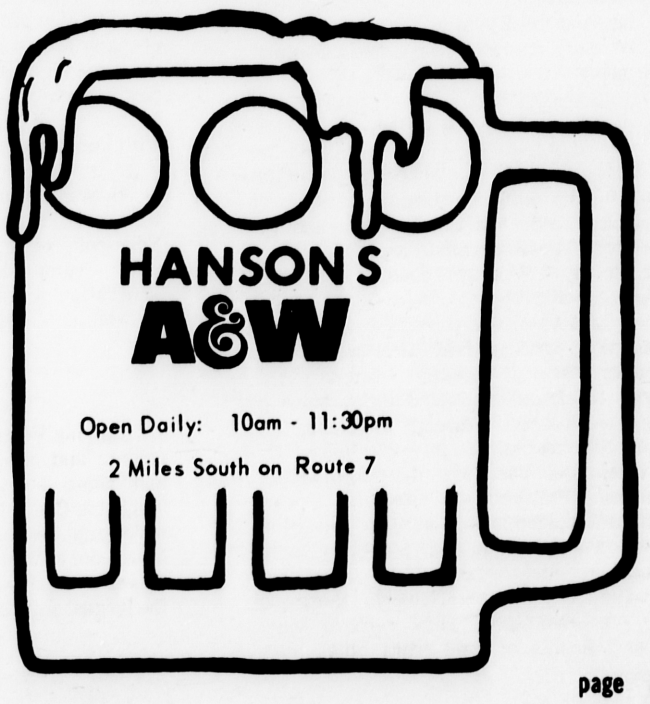

proposed velco power plant

continued from page 1

this also consumes the fuel reserves and pollutes the air. In addition, the waste hot water must be discharged into streams, with undesirable effects on aquatic communities, or cooled in expensive towers which can cause local fog and ice problems.

A third way is to heat the water for steam with atomic fuel. This avoids smoke pollution, but has raised widespread public fears about the ability of the plants to avoid accidents which could suddenly release large amounts of radiation from the uranium cores, or to contain the radiation within the plant if the accident did occur. There is also fear about the radioactive particles which are emitted from the stacks of atomic reactor plants and which are discharged with the cooling water (which, incidentally, is as hot as that discharged from fossil fuel plants). The fear is intensified by the certainty that radiation can cause genetic defects and cancers of many types, combined with the uncertainty about how frequent these effects are at the radiation doses given off by atomic plants. Add to this problem of disposing of fuel that is no longer radioactive enough to be useful, but which will be dangerous to human life for hundreds of years, and you can perhaps understand why many people urge caution in building large numbers of atomic plants.

I do not propose to evaluate the pros and cons of fossil fuel or atomic plants here; I simply mention the problems to explain why the building of large numbers of such plants may not be the ideal answer to our power demands.

Peak Use

Another problem needs to be mentioned at this point. The demand for electricity is not constant. It rises sharply when cold weather requires heating systems to be turned on in homes and industries, or when heat causes air conditiiners to be used. It rises when industry gears up for the day, when washing machines and driers are used in the morning, and when the master of the house returns in the evening howling for dinner. Thus, the electric utility industry must provide for a constant minimum base load use and also peak use which is reasonably but not completely predictable.

Yet, atomic plants must be run at full capacity at all times to be economical. (This is not as true of fossil fuel plants, I understand.) Thus, during part of the day they may not provide adequately for peak use, whereas at night they may provide more electricity than is needed. The power utilities have developed two ways of generating power to deal with this problem. The first is gas-turbine "cyclers". These can be started and stopped quickly to provide power for peak needs and for emergencies. They do have drawbacks. For one, they generate far less power than do fossil fuel or nuclear plants. Secondly, I am told that they are relatively expensive to run. And thirdly, although I have never heard one in operation, I am told that they are noisy.

Pumped Storage Plants

The second source of peaking power is pumped-storage generating facilities, a type close to the heart of local Middlebury concerns. These operate on a principle that one of my colleagues describes as the "flush-toilet": Water is stored in a large lower reservoir--a dammed river, or natural or artificial lake. It is pumped to another reservoir (usually artificial) at a higher level, and is allowed to flow back to the lower reservoir through enormous tubes. Generating turbines are turned by the flow down. There are advantages to this system: Pumped storage plants can generate tremendous amounts of power--as much as many atomic plants now in operation -- and they do not give off smoke, radiation, or hot water. However, there are also disadvantages. They remove very large amounts of land from other uses (farms, residential, etc.), and since the upper reservoir is likely to be in a mountainous area there is a good chance that some of the land used might be valuable ecologically as a scenic area or wildlife (plant as well as animal) preserve. Further, the reservoirs may fluctuate in level and thus have only limited use, or no use, for recreational purposes. They may also expose foul-smelling mud flats at low water level. They may further, depending on their type, be unable to sustain useful fish because of the repeated agitation of the water. Finally, the "flush-toilet" analogy may be carried further: if the lower reservoir is artificial, and filled from a contaminated source, contamination is added each time water is added and concentrated as the water evaporates. It is also spread wherever the water seeps into the soil and spreads beyond the reservoir. More on this later.

Finally, pumped storage facilities are not notoriously efficient power producers. The water must be pumped up, which uses more power than is produced when the water flows down. The exact "factor" varies according to the "authority" asked, but most estimates cluster around 1.5 : 1 for the proposed facility in Middlebury. The water would be pumped up at night, when other use is light, thus providing a use for the output of atomic plants which cannot be shut down conviently then. A worry to some critics is that this provides an interdependence between nuclear and pumped-storage facilities that could stimulate further construction of both-especially nuclear generators.

Why this general overview as the first part of my talk? Simply to support my first main point: if we continue to increase our home, commercial, and industrial use of power, at the rate we have in the past, additional sources of power will have to be provided. And all available sources of power are either in danger of eventual exhaustion or require generating facilities . And finally, all currently practical types of generating facilities have socially and environmentally undesirable characteristics.

Ecological Hazards

Now let's move closer to home and develop an example of the consequences to a community, its residents, and nearby natural areas when the search for additional power generating facilities is pressed.

The northeastern United States - New England and New York are of special interest at the moment - are not exempt from the general demands for increased power. Nor is Vermont, where homes, schools, etc., require considerable heat in the winter and the population is rising as people find it a haven from nearby urban centers. Industry also adds to consumption, and the power companies have been unfortunately successful in promoting all-electric heating of many homes and buildings. In the past, the state has not produced all the electric power that it needs; in fact, it has imported up to 80% of its power under agreement with out-of-state utility companies.

It is doubtful that the out-of-state providers can or will supply the state as they have in the past. More than that, Vermont's open areas are tempting when utilitiy companies look for sites for the generation of power to supply other states as well as Vermont.

Velco

Supplying Vermont's needs is a group of private and municipal utility companies, and some electrical cooperatives. The biggest is Central Vermont Public Service, which supplies much of Vermont, including Middlebury. Next in size is Green Mountain Power Company. Central Vermont is also the largest stockholder of Vermont Electric

continued on page 13

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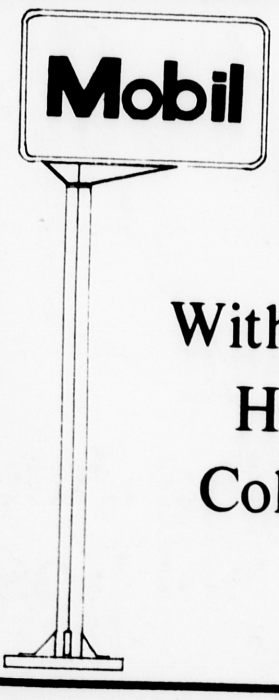

Ted
Novak's

With a Warm
Heart for a
Cold Engine

Letters concerning

WINDSOR STATE PRISON

Last week, members of R.E.A.P. (Radical Education and Action Project) publicized plans to take part in a demonstration against penal conditions at Windsor State Prison. The demonstration, which took place last Saturday, was planned in coordination with other demonstrations at prisons in Danbury, Connecticut, Attica, and San Quentinas part of the "fall offensive" of national anti-war and radical organizations.

The Windsor demonstration, attended by 100 to 150 people, including five Middlebury students, was preceded September 29 by a sit-down strike of inmates at the prison. The prisoners' 14-point demands included dismissal of the prison warden, better food, censor-free mail, and the removal of the state tax on tobacco for inmates. The inmates eventually returned to their cells, but as of the demonstration Saturday, a work stoppage was still in effect.

The demonstration at Windsor included an appearance of the Bread and Puppet Theater, from Goddard College, and a number of speakers. The reaction of the prisoners, who could hear the demonstration, was reportedly in strong support of the demonstrators.

The following is a series of letters concerning the demonstration:

Box 26
Windsor, Vermont
September 29, 1971

Dean of Men
Middlebury College
Middlebury, Vermont
Dear Sir;

We are aware that on October 2, 1971 a group of demonstrators from your school is planning to demonstrate in front of Vermont State Prison over the incident at Attica Prison.

Demonstrations do only one thing for the inmates of this institution, make our time that much more difficult to serve. We do not need any more problems than we already have.

Administrations of penal institutions tend to be reactionary and the inmates become the victims of the reaction not the demonstrators.

We can understand the students feelings toward the unfortuante acts that were committed at Attica and we share their dismay, however, causing unrest in this prison will do little to promote the cause of prison reform.

If you truly want to make an impression and further this cause, demonstrate at the Courts where this problem eminates from, send contributions to legal aid organizations, help provide legal material for prison law libraries and express your dissent in the public press.

Please keep in mind that at Attica it was the inmates and guards within the walls that were killed, not demonstrators without.

The Friends of Freedom
Bernard J. Woodmansee
William H. Mayer
J.W. Clothey Jr.

I feel that it is necessary to make some reply to the letter from "The Friends of Freedom."

The call for the demonstration at the Windsor State Prison arises from more than "the incident at Attica Prison." Demonstrations scheduled to be held all over the country were planned before the "incident" ever took place. Attica merely emphasized the need for serious public action to focus attention on the plight of all prisoners.

Windsor Prison is the oldest, still functioning state prison in the country. This past summer Federal Judges had to determine whether confinement at Windsor constituted "cruel and unusual punishment." The need for urgent reform and for a demonstration at Windsor can be seen by the fact that on the very day that the letter from the "Friends of Freedom" was written, a demonstrativn was held by the prisoners at Windsor (see Herald story).

It is quite clear that the demonstration outside will not cause unrest in the prison. The unrest already exists. I am fully aware that "at Attica it was the inmates and guards within the walls that were killed, not the demonstrators without." But I also realize that the only way that the Windsor and Attica inmates can avoid reprisals for their demonstrations within is through public support and demonstrations without. The only way that we can get Governor Davis to improve the situation in Windsor is to convince him that his political future rests upon it.

It is too easy for the public to ignore the plight of its prisoners. Demonstrations must be held outside the prison to heighten the effect of and give moral support to the demonstrators inside. The demonstrators within the Windsor Prison must know that there are people on the outside who support their action and their goals.

Finally, I would like to point out the irony in the fact that this letter urging demonstrations not to be held could only be sent by the inmates after it passed censors approval. Undoubtably a letter from within the prison urging demonstrations would never have been allowed to leave the prison walls. One of the objectives of prison reform is to allow prisoners to have the basic freedom of free and uncensored communication.

I urge all people interested in helping the prisoners in Windsor and the other prisons in our country to come to the rally at Windsor State Prison on Saturday, October 2 at 12 noon.

Peace,
Howard Burchman

October 1. 1971

An Open Letter to Howard Burchman:

First, I must admit that I am not familiar with the movement for prison reform at Middlebury and that I am unfamiliar with the situation at Windsor State Prison. What I will say to you is based then on my reading of the two letters posted in Proctor and upon some work I did last year at the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa. The work I have done is limited and dealt with particularly two problems: that of visitation and that of the Berrigan "conspiracy" which is alleged to have taken place at Lewisburg while the Berrigans were incarcerated there. I have a little first hand knowledge of what was going on with that "conspiracy." It seems to me that what people on the outside must do is be responsive to those inside. Prison work is tedious, frustrating. In Lewisburg, leading citizens, churches and young radicals have joined to form a board which keeps in contact with men in the Wall to create services in response to their needs. The first of these services was the Prison Visitor's Service. It may seem absurd, but we have come into closer contact and helped those on the inside out more through this seemingly simple service in the few months of its existence than we did in years of demonstrations. I think that this was the point you missed in the letter from the Friends of Freedom. Now, they agree, is the time for action. But nothing easy, quick like a demonstration. The arrogance of white radicals is astounding. Who are we to suggest that we have answers for prison reform, answers we impose upon those who are inside? We, out here, must let those who will be affected by the action we do, direct that action.

I could argue with you the value of demonstrating but, I won't. In this instance it seems to me clear that broad, long range action is needed. One demonstration isn't the response needed to repression which has built up over the years in the prison system. It is not that simple. Coalitions must be formed. All sorts of people, from moderates to rightists and leftists, must become involved. Students at Lewisburg have been finding out that the men inside the Wall are not revolutionaries. Many, if not the majority, think that demonstrators suck. And perhaps they do. How can you, in your letter, equivocate as you do? The point is not that students will necessarily cause unrest on the inside. The point is this: the men who wrote the letter to the Dean of Men were saying that they did not think that Prisoners at Windsor were willing to absorb whatever reaction would come from prison officials in "retaliation" for a demonstration outside the prison. This, it would seem to me, would be especially true in a time of crisis.

To retreat into rhetoric, (the men must know we support them) is not the response called for. At this time, these men are telling us, other tactics than those you have suggested are needed. Let us suppose their fears are imagined, that they will not suffer blatant or subtle retaliation. Still, the utter disregard you show for those you profess to be helping is astounding. It is as though you don't listen to their voices, you simply make it come out that a demonstration is in order. There is much harder work to be done. The true radical will insure that there comes change.

Yours in struggle,
Allen S. Wheatcroft
Box 898

middlebury campus

DANCE

By Robin Hunt

The variety of dance-oriented activities at Middlebury in the coming months is fantastic, both for those who enjoy participating and for those who prefer to watch.

The highlight of the dance program is the Rod Rodgers Dance Company, under the auspices of the Concert-Film-Drama Series, which will perform Saturday night, October 23, in Wright Theater. In addition, the Company will conduct a Master Class that Saturday morning at 10 a.m. in the Field House.

For energetic participants, dance comes in five different flavors: Workshop, Club, credit course, independent study, and Winter Term. The Workshops meet every Monday night at 7 in McCullough Gym. For the first two weeks, the dancers, who range from beginners to experts, learned several dances from musicals such as the Spanish Drag from "Once Upon A Mattress", and the waiters number from "Hello, Dolly". The next two weeks involved ballet technique to improve flexibility, balance, turn-out, etc. For the coming two weeks, October 11th and 18th, Lynn Rogers will be teaching modern dance, giving the class the benefit of her experience at the Merce Cunningham Studio in N.Y.C. and with Paul Sanasardo in Saratoga Springs. The exact program after that is not yet settled, but the Workshop will continue for at least the rest of this semester.

In addition to Workshops, the Dance Club provides an opportunity for beginning and experienced dancers to improve their technique and practice their improvisational skills. The Club will work toward a performance, choreographed and danced by the members. Dance Club meets every Wednesday at 7 p.m. in the dance studio in McCullough Gym.

The dance course, PE 281 Dance: Interpretation in Historical Perspective, plans a program in November before Thanksgiving Recess. The second semester course, PE 271 Dance: A Performing Art, is open to those who did not take PE 281, although the historical course adds greater dimension to the performing course.

The 500 level Independent Study course also plans to give a performance on Friday December 10th in Wright Theater. A Winter Term project, involving both dance and music, is being prepared under the direction of Miss Gulick and Mr. Todd.

soccer 'b' battles castleton to tie 1-1

In a spirited game, Thursday, September 30, the Middlebury "B" soccer team tied Castleton State 1-1. Both teams played intensely even though it was a scrimmage.

In the second period, Castelton netted the opening goal on a Middlebury defensive lapse.

The game progressed with much action but no scoring. The Panthers often looked bewildered on the field and were unable to mount a consistent offensive drive. Finally, late in the fourth quarter, Mike Schlagel's shot was bobbled by the Castleton goalie and an alert Burly Dickerson put it in the net for Middlebury's only score.

After the Panther goal, the pace quickened somewhat. But both Middlebury's and Castleton's defense proved to be too stingy for one another. The game ended in a standoff, 1-1.

The coaches conferred, and decided to play two five-minute overtimes. At the conclusion of the extra periods, both clubs had to walk away satisfied with a 1-1 deadlock.

Middlebury was much improved in comparison to last week's 3-0 loss to Champlain. The team must find some offensive punch, though. As the season progresses, a bolder offense coupled with an adequate defense could add up to a respectable year. Coach Hindley has been confronted with quite a challenge, but the potential seems to be there.

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Panthers Preserve Record, Downing WPI 35-17

By Dave Uryus

The Middlebury Panthers preserved their undefeated record by beating W.P.I. last Saturday. The score, however, was hardly indicative of the clash. It was a highly contested struggle, down to the final gun.

The Panthers put the first points on the board. After returning the opening kickoff to the 38, they stormed in to score a few plays later. The clincher was a 48-yard pass from Pete Mackey to John Coleman. Coleman snared the ball in the flat and outraced the W.P.I. defenders to the goal-line. The kick was good, making the score 7-0, Middlebury.

W.P.I. took the ensuing kickoff and marched to the Middlebury 34. Here the drive bogged down and Bob Aubrey came in. His 3-point boot got the W.P.I. offense untracked.

With the score 7-3, the Panthers came back with another 7-pointer. This time it was Tom O'Conner with a nifty 34-yard jaunt. The point after was good.

Shades of the Wesleyan game returned when Middlebury bobbled away the ball deep in W.P.I. territory. However, the Engineers were unable to capitalize on the miscue and the Panthers got the ball right back. Mackey steered the club 89 yards to pay dirt. The scoring play was a 10-yard toss from Mackey to Tom McGuirk. The Panthers choked on the conversion, leaving them with a 20-3 edge.

W.P.I. mounted another drive just as the half was drawing to a close. A 26-yard strike from Steve Joseph to Jim Buell capped the first half scoring. The kick was successful and the Panthers took a 20-10 lead into the locker room.

Fumbleitis thwarted the Engineers early in the second half. Middlebury pounced on the loose pigskin deep in W.P.I. territory. Starting from the Worcester 25, the Panthers rambled in for another touchdown. Mackey again went to the air for the score. Frank Cooper was on the receiving end of this aerial. The 2-point conversion was converted and Middlebury assumed an insurmountable 28-10 margin.

The Panthers added insult to injury with still another successful drive. Two great receptions by Bruce Bertkau sparked this score. Once again, Mackey went to the air for six points. Phil Pope made a nice grab in the end zone. The kick made it 35-10.

W.P.I.'s closed the gap somewhat, with a score late in the fourth period. But 35-17 was not close enough.

The offensive statistics indicate a reasonably close game. Worcester amassed 277 net yards, while the Panthers had a slight edge with 356 total yards. Mackey's passing proved to be the winning difference.

This Saturday, Williams rolls into town with the intention of spoiling Homecoming. After being thoroughly routed by Rochester last Saturday, 49-25, they will be gunning for the Panthers. Conversely, Middlebury is riding high upon the crest of a winning season. Besides having to worry about an unfamiliar offense and defense, Middlebury has another, if not equally troublesome opponent: over-confidence.

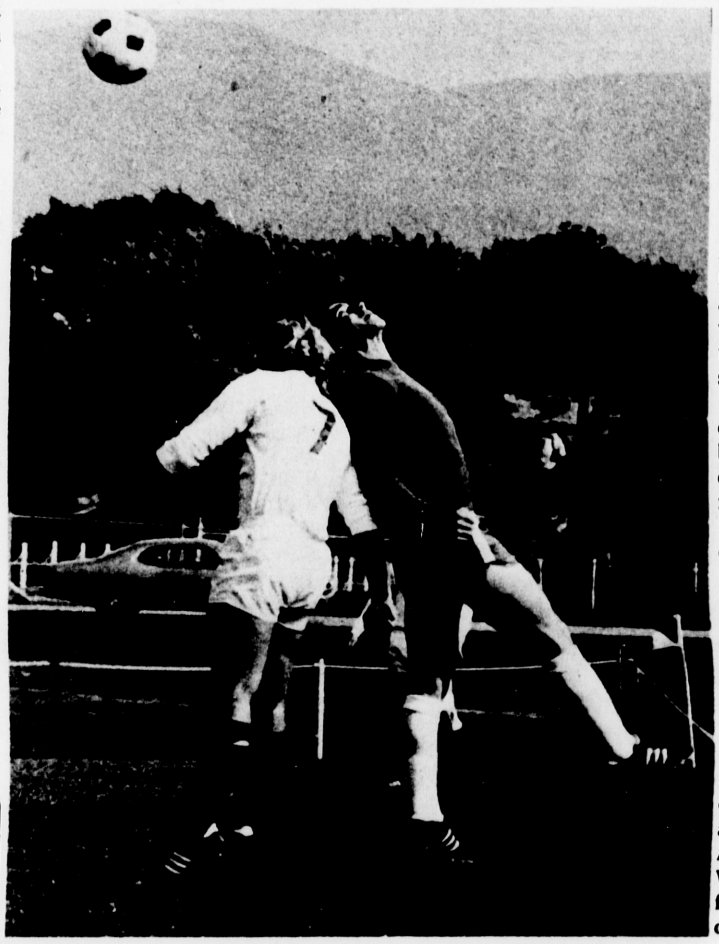
ROCK BY EDGEE

1. Name the two singers killed in the crash that took the life of Buddy Holly.
2. What musical instruments open the Diamonds' version of 'Little Darlin''?
3. Chuck Berry tells Ludwig von Beethoven to do two things. What are they?
4. Who asks the Musical Question:
   'Who was that man?
   I'd like to shake his hand.
   He made my baby fall in love with me'?
5. According to Johnny Horton, how fast did the British run and where did they run to?
6. 'There's a man in the funny papers we all know./ He lived way back a long time ago.' Who is he?
7. Match 'em:
   A. Rockin' Robin
   B. Lonesome Town
   C. Handyman
   D. Stupid Cupid
   E. Let It Be Me
   F. Those Oldies But Goodies
   G. Ya Ya

   1. Connie Francis
   2. Bobby Day
   3. Ricky Nelson
   4. Jimmy Jones
   5. Little Caesar & The Romans
   6. Lee Dorsey
   7. The Everly Brothers

8. What is Rufus Thomas to Carla Thomas?

answers next week



new approach to sports writing

By Huggy Schultz

Not seeking to undermine the sports department, I neverhteless selfishly believe that those who have seen a game will not get overly much vicarious re-enjoyment from reading a factual account of the game. Nor would those who missed the game be likely to feel as much of it through a silent, black-lettered coverage as through the badly worded gesticulations of a friend-observer. Strangely enough, I'm not at all criticizing the other and much saner sports articles, but simply prefacing my different kind. If I had been successful, the article would have been one word, embodying to perfection the overpowering impressions sent out by the game.

Instead, some intense incoherence, perhaps, hopefully, a bit more evocative than "Middlebury 1 - Williams 2, but a good fight."

Even the not quite accomplishing what one meant to, not completing the play, having a pass intercepted, tripping up on the dribble, all bitingly clear, cleaned down to a driven essence. Movement smoothly staccato like the vibrant clapping and veering hugs of the team at the first goal.

Tumbling controlled or catching oneself from a wrong direction, as satisfyingly precise as an expert save or slicing goal. At forty-five seconds and Williams second goal, not frenzied, but energy snapping in cresting direction.

All unlike the muddy aggravations of the watchers. The words as sharp, "If I kick you every time will that make you stop yelling?" Dragging the physical clarity down to the stands of petty mental humanness. "Probably not. I'm only human," but not the glowing distilled humanity of a driven, directed soccer player.

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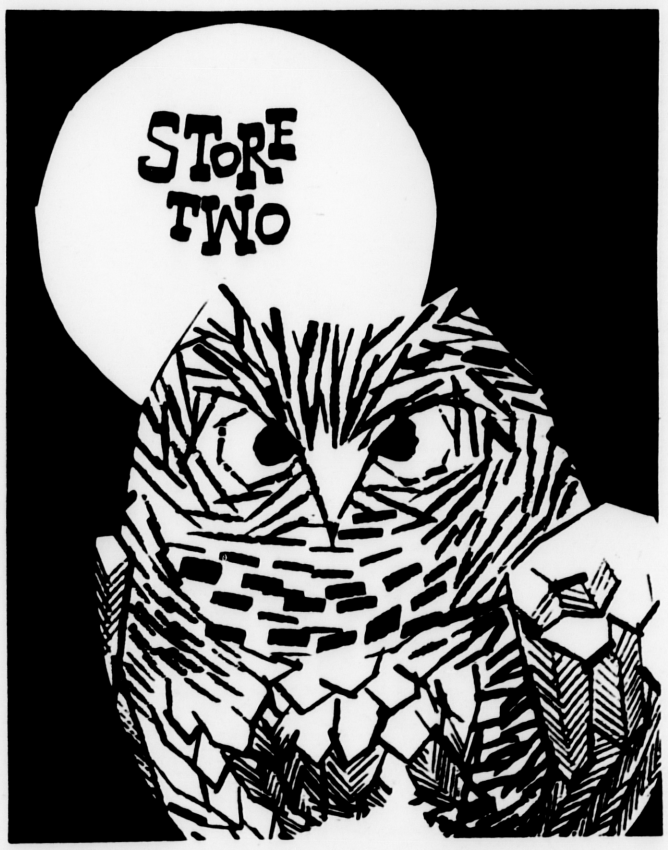

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EDITORIAL

Whereto Student Government

The large voter turnout for the elections to the Student Forum, and the platforms of those elected, might well be expected to prompt enthusiasm from a newspaper that has decried "student apathy" and the cyclical collapse of student governments. If there was one common theme that ran through the candidates' platforms it was an ambition, even an enthusiasm, for the 'new' student government. Most candidates had specific proposals in mind which presumably they would implement in the revised structure, and yet most of the proposals were visionary in terms of actual student participation in College governance.

The revised structure of committees, despite its elaborate appearance and the new names, does not in any substantial way differ from previous structures. All the changes were worked out by the Governance Committee, which claimed no structural changes, only a "streamlining" of committees. The attitude on the Governance Committee was that committees were generally a waste of time and the fewer of them there were, the better.

Thus a certain number of committees have been eliminated or consolidated, but the policy structures themselves remain unchanged. In fact the new Student Forum bears an uncanny resemblance to the old Student Senate, which finally abolished itself. About forty students were elected to that body, but according to dorm rather than department, and these student senators elected representatives to the College (read Community) Council. To get excited about the new possibilities available in the new structure is to be naive.

Thus the most important realization probably is that the decisions are still not made within the committees on which students are involved. Ratios and charts are misleading, showing students with one-third of the vote or whatever. The problem is not really the ratio of students to faculty on the committees, but the nature of the committees themselves. A good example of committee powerlessness was the now defunct Admissions Committee which deliberated admissions policies. Despite major reversals in the College's admissions procedures (in the admission of blacks, for instance) the Admission Committee was never really involved.

Students were originally placed on College committees in response to demands for a role in policy decisions. Yet committees are actually on the periphery of College governance. Most decisions of any importance are made by the administration and the Board of Trustees, with the Faculty Meeting legislating curricular programs. An example of a major policy decision that will soon be in the news is the upcoming 175th Anniversary Capital Fundraising Campaign, which is slated to raise substantial new revenues. These revenues have already been allocated, some probably for a major building. Yet most students are not even aware of the drive, administrators have refused to talk about it, and they have delayed the Resources Committee (one of the 'new' committees that is to be consulted on such matters) until November, after the drive is announced. Yet the priorities in the Fundraising Campaign will affect the College's priorities for years to come. Students are not yet involved in deciding College policy.

Student government must stop pretending that it makes policy decisions, and begin planning methods of affecting the final decisions, given its limited participation in College governance. Students agree largely on the broader changes, so the question really becomes one of implementing the changes.

Perhaps the first role of students on committees should be demand the sort of information that is necessary to discuss the various issues intelligently. Currently students cannot see the College budget, do not know what departments it plans to expand or to cut, do not know much of the basic information on which the College is operated. Without this information, any gestures of participation are meaningless.

Second, students must start lobbying for changes that they or their committees recommend, using the Campus, petitions, etc, for gaining support. This system was used effectively in implementing the abolition of the Distribution Requirements. A student lobbying group circulated petitions and brought substantial evidence of solid support to the Faculty. If the requirements had not been abolished, a one day strike was planned. Student committee obligations are not limited to voting, but must include organizing to insure that recommended changes are actually made.

Accepting the present structure as adequate is not the answer, however. The third purpose should be to expand the current concept of "student government" so that it actually includes participation in making policy decisions, not simply in recommending them. Perhaps the most immediate place to accomplish this is in the Faculty Meetings, where curricular programs and requirements are voted. An American Council of Education poll which all students fill out shows that about 94% of Middlebury students (one of the highest correlations in the poll) agreed that "Students should have a major role in specifying the college curriculum." Student representatives should propose seriously that students have thirty-three percent of the vote are Faculty Meetings.

Relatively few decisions are made at Faculty Meetings, in fact, most major policy decisions are made by administrators and the Board of Trustees. Yet the Board of Trustees, at the head of this pyramid, has escaped reevaluation of its role, except by its own committee which predictably produced an uninspired article defending, even enhancing, Board prerogatives. Student and faculty representatives on the Board would certainly precipitate some major discussion of the College's corporate structure. Until there is a substantial reassessment of the role of a board to which all College officials are accountable, talking of student participation in College governance will remain a hypothetical question. Ironically, one of the successful candidates for the Student Forum called for the resignation of Douglas Meredith as Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Given the powers of the Student Forum, the platform is ludicrous.

T.H.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION

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Signed, Garfield L. Miller, III
Business Manager

THOUGHTS ON BEING A SENIOR

BY MICHAEL REED

This place seems to have become smaller and smaller with the passage of time. Surely the buildings have shrunk, the sidewalks are shorter, that once spacious reading room in the library, the one with the warm wooden paneling and the regal leather chairs, now cramps and repels. Something has changed.

I first laid eyes on Middlebury College some three years ago. As I timidly stepped down off the bus, the green, almost tropical fecundity of Vermont in late August cawed and screeched at my senses. I glanced above me and the towering roof of Gifford seemed to mingle with the clouds. I was awed.

Thoughts and perceptions have altered though. I now envision Middlebury as it might be seen from high overhead: a miniature castle on a hill which is on the verge of disappearing into the rolling reaches of the wooded countryside. Dark ant-like figures scurry about as though purpose and thoughtful intention ruled every moment of their lives. I catch a glimpse of myself, the scene fades, it is gone.

Three years have elapsed and the fourth is now here, the fourth and final year of that neat little package known as undergraduate school. It is the icing on a bittersweet cake which has been some sixteen years in the making, sixteen years of dutiful submission and perhaps even of energetic self-assertion. By completing this year, we seniors help to vindicate the American Success Story. Senior year: it is the grand and glorious culmination of...

Seniors do seem to be something of a subdued and quiet breed apart. Perhaps calm decorum does indeed belong to the aged. The tone in their voices seems somehow softer, more patient, less aggressive. Traces of boredom and fatigue are glimpsed now and then. Those qualities of fear and ardent competitiveness which had been such prime components of the freshman and sophomore years are now in part gone.

Now a fresh form of fear has developed: the fear of Out There. For the first time in their lives many people are going to have to make some choices. Those sixteen years of unquestioned, almost preordained formal education have nearly run their course. The keepers of the castle on the hill---and this is a castle, you know, this is an extremely sheltered and often pampered manner of existence---are about to turn some of us out into the surrounding wooded countryside. Some say that the winds blow hard out there.

Join the Army; travel to exotic, distant lands; meet exciting, unusual people and kill them.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

In the month of September, I was discussing the amount of discrimination that Black Americans were subjected to in the United States with a white Middlebury co-ed named Mary (a ficticious name). I explained to Mary that I had experienced numerous disadvantages in America because of my African (Black) background. Mary, who was intelligent, widely travelled and academically trained, refused to believe the stories of my treatment. She left the conversation seriously believing that I was - exaggerating the hardships placed upon Black-Americans and myself. It was at this time that I realized the extent of many middle-class whites' ignorance of the exploitation of Blacks. I would offer the following insight into the reasons for the existance of these conditions.

Most white Americans do not have attitudes toward Blacks which are clearly thought-out and rigidly maintained. Probably the recent actions over school integration have provided the most apt introspection of White-Black relationships by white Americans.

Although the white Americans support the principle of liberty, as the demands turn toward those associated with equality, this support lags. Equality, as a fundamental democratic disposition, goes beyond equal opportunity to the issue of equal results. Here, the middle-class white support begins to dissipate, principles are not clear, and consensus does not exist. Also, Americans do not find their racial prejudices in conflict with their democratic ideas. Americans do not suffer a dilemna as Gunnar Myrdal, the author of **An American Dilemna**, predicted they would. Myrdal and I had made a rather simple but crucial mistake by failing to realize that Americans do not transmit the American creed throughout the racial situation.

One should keep clearly in mind that people necessarily come to identify themselves as belonging to a racial group; such identification is not spontaneous or inevitable, but a result of experience. Furthermore, one must realize that the kind of picture which it may form of others is also a product of their experience. Since the only significant contact this co-ed had had with Blacks was at Middlbury in a relatively static-free environment, and with Black entertainers she had seen on TV or had heard in concerts, I should not have been suprised at her contention that "blacks live well in America," but should have expected it.

The admission by Mary that my stories were true would induce her to analyse the reasons why such situations exist. Mary would have to admit not only that at most, blacks are directly exploited, at the least, structurally disadvantaged. Also she would recognize that Blacks cannot advance without the loss of traditional white benefits. It is unlikely that most of the whites who benefit from the inferior status of Blacks will willingly allow Black advancement. White economic interests very likely play a major role in promoting white resistance to the Black Liberation Movemen.

If Mary and her peers are going to be better informed about events around them, they must be educated on group positions and Racial inequality within the United States of America.

Jarbe Durant

To the Editor:

Your editorial (Campus Sept. 30, 1971) concerning cnadidates for election to this year's Student Forum requires a corrective response. Specifically I refer to the sentence, "It's (the Curriculum Committee's) most immediate effect on students is its consideration of proposals for Winter Term independent projects, and since all decisions of approval must be made by unanimous agreement, the presence of student members is insignificant, and it has, in the past, appeared very conservative."

Taking the first part of that sentence about the insignificance of student membership, I wonder why the same argument could not be made with respect to the faculty? By extension, the Dean of the Faculty, who chairs the committee, should consider his contribution somewhat marginal.

Your point, quite obviously, is at best ridiculous; at its worst, and the way I take it, it merely provides further evidence of uninformed, prejudicial opinion ululating in the wide inane of outer darkness.

But I restrain myself to reserve some sense of outrage for the last half of that sentence. You object to the past student membership as being conservative. Who, pray, is responsible for that membership? And by the specious non-logic of your own non-reasoning, what matters their conservatism if they are to be deemed useless? In a word, the nature of this editorial forces one to believe the author of it would rather exercise his scrannel Pipes in the void than present a thoughtful piece of criticism on an important and timely issue.

Finally may I say, thank you, that the piece in general is an excremental effusion redolent of bad writing. For openers, in the first sentence appears the phrase, "symptoms of general student disinterest." The word "disinterest" means very nearly the opposite of what the writer intended - if my assumption that he meant uninterested is correct. Yet all too clearly one places himself in serious jeopardy when making any further assumptions whatsoever about such an ill-conceived essay. Therefore, I quit in disgust.

Yours,
Robert W. Hill Jr.

You may point out (but it's up to you) that I was last year's chairman of EPC; will serve again this year on that committee; have served on the curriculum committee; have a better than two-thirds chance of serving there again this year; and consider the achievements of the EPC last year quite significant in terms of the possible future of a three-year curriculum and of the present advantages inherent in the College Scholar program.

LEO KOTTKE --- AN UNREVIEW

BY PAUL AROND

Leo Kottke did not play last Saturday night. A standing-room-only crowd in Middlebury's Mead Chapel waited for two hours before concert producers determined that the "super" guitarist would definitely not appear.

Where was Leo Kottke on Saturday night, October 2? Salt Lake City? Kennedy Airport? Drew University? "Leo Kottke is coming..." the posters stated ominously. Who in hell is Leo Kottke? A man with magic fingers, "another Fahey," "a nice guy," "a voice that sounds like 'geese farts on a muggy day'," Leo never showed up. We did. I overheard someone tell his date that "all the freshmen are here because they are trying to make the scene." This uncircumcised Philistine also said he wouldn't get too close to the performer unless he was "really great." If only you knew, my friend ...

Yes, Leo Kottke does exist. I saw him in Boston a month ago. He is fabulous, although I don't suppose that makes any difference now. Kottke is a simple man, at twenty-seven years of age one of the world's finest guitarists. And self-taught at that. His first album was recorded on the **Oblivion** label, a fitting name for the effort. The few copies that remain of this recording are crumbling in the collections of Kottke freaks. This and his next two albums are solo, similar to the Fahey format.

Kottke's **Armadillo** album, unquestionably his best, was recorded on Takoma under Fahey's direction. Entitled **"6 and 12 String Guitar,"** this album is just that. No voice, no backup, just one man playing what sounds like a symphony of guitars. In the liner notes, Kottke says of the song **"Watermelon"**: "While at Watermelon Park Music Festival I had the opportunity to play a banjo in the middle of the night for a wandering drunk. When I finished he vomited - an astute comment on my playing..." As astute as any this reviewer can conjure up.

There is one Kottke album that is more mysterious than the rest. It is called **"Circle 'Round the Sun,"** on the Symposium label. Kottke sings on this album, which isn't as bad as one might expect. He occasionally has problems in the upper register, but his guitar is still there and that makes the album worth it. How Kottke came to record for a company based in Wayzata, Minnesota, is open to dispute, though he does come from the Minnesota area.

It was following this album that Kottke had his guitars stolen in California. In need of money and security (he had a family to support), Kottke signed a contract with Capitol Records. This brings us almost to the present. In the past few months Capitol has done an excellent job of popularizing Kottke, although he still can't be called a household word. One should not be surprised that **"Mudlark,"** Kottke's single Capitol recording to date, falls far short of his previous works.

In an attempt to give Kottke a "now" sound, much of his individuality has been sacrificed. The backup provided by Area Code 605 (who at one time backed Dylan on the Blonde On Blonde album) is not in itself bad. However, somewhere in the shuffle, Kottke's guitar gets lost. Only the few solo cuts measure up to the old standards, particularly Bach's "Bouree." Hopefully, Kottke's next album, which should be out in December, will concentrate more on Kottke the guitarist and less on Kottke the "rock star."

So who is to blame for the Middlebury fiasco? We know that Kottke was booked to perform here six months ago and since then he signed his new contract with Capital. One can hardly blame Kottke who is merely a pawn in the game. Obviously, Capital has made great demands on Kottke, keeping him on the run from one concert to the next. And what if his new bookings conflict with previous commitments, as this one quite possibly did? Perhaps Kottke's manager Denny Bruce thought it in Kottke's best interest to skip this one. After all, Kottke played in Salt Lake City Friday night and was scheduled for Spokane, Washington on Sunday. According to "T" Tall, director of student activities, Bruce had given his word on Thursday night that Kottke would appear. The blame seems to lie with Capital Records, who naturally enough don't want Kottke playing when they don't get a cut of the money.

Meanwhile, we at Middlebury lost. Or maybe we didn't. The general mood in Mead Chapel seemed to be, "we'll sue Capital (who promised to handle any cases vs. Kottke) and bring in even bigger groups with that money." At 9:30 P.M., when there was still hope that Kottke might show up, "T" Tall told me that he hoped Kottke wouldn't show up. This from the man who made the arrangements to bring Kottke! Perhaps Middlebury will successfully prosecute whoever is at fault and will be able to bring in big names later in the year. I, for one, would have preferred to see Kottke.

"Cactus" (above) and "Mandrill" will appear in concert tomorrow night in The Field House to begin Homecoming Weekend. "Dreams", originally scheduled to appear, cancelled out. Tickets for the concert are $3.00.

REVIEWS:

A First Novel

There Lies a Tale, by Ernest Ellis; William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 196 pages, $4.95.

By Douglas Brooks

Since this novel is set in a Nazi-occupied city during the Second World War, one might expect a vivid account of life under a reign of terror, with summary trials and executions, elimination of civil authority, and instant suppression of any protest. Instead, the novel is based around one character, a man whose only effort is to live as unobtrusively as possible. He is only vaguely aware of what life is like in the rest of the city.

Rudin, a jeweler's merchant, is the narrator of the tale. Mr. Ellis explains that his story was written down by an unnamed second person and passed along to the author. Once we get around this rather unnecessary narrative device, we become absorbed with Rudin's story. It is narrated in various parts of New York City, and takes place during the occupation of Warsaw.

Rudin is a simple man who can't, at first, understand what is going on around him. He cannot comprehend how life has changed. The only immediate effect of the occupation on him is a social alteration. He surreptitiously drops a few clients and stops seeing a few friends he imagines may be under suspicion. He thinks he has adjusted to life in an occupied city, quietly going about his business, being careful not to do anything which would arouse the interest of the conquerors.

He is therefore horrified to learn that his daughter is working for an underground newspaper. When he pleads with her to give it up, she scorns him as a traitor to his homeland. Since he is unaware of what is really happening in the city, he can't understand her position.

Soon afterwards, his daughter disappears. Disgusted by his attitude, Rudin's wife leaves him, and he is left alone. A few days later, he comes into possession of a priceless jewel, exchanged for money which will ransom a prisoner. He resolves to treasure and protect it at all costs. He feels it is the only thing of value he has left.

Distraught and bewildered, Rudin resolves to do nothing which might abet the enslavement of his people. He is faced with a dilemma when he is asked to join an "Inspection Committee" investigating the Auschwitz concentration camp. He doesn't want to cooperate, but finds his alternative is to attend the camp in a slightly different capacity, as a "volunteer laborer." He rationalizes that either choice would aid the enemy, so he joins the inspection committee, hoping to remain a somewhat free man.

continued on page 14

Japanese film

By Susan Carlyle

The Western viewer may find that "Throne of Blood" is, at times, incomprehensible.

Shown recently as part of the Theater Workshop's film series, the movie is a Japanese version of "Macbeth," made in 1961. Begun and ended by a tribal chanting of the tale, the legend was made to seem more like a common cultural myth than a British play.

The director, Akira Kurosawa, has been called by Japanese critics the "least Japanese" film director, perhaps because he pioneered sophisticated camera technique and complex Western plots in Japanese cinema. His interpretation of Shakespeare's tragedy had many non-Western elements, which raised a problem of evaluation.

Exactly, how do you judge non-Western art? Watching Japanese films, one gets the feeling that there are a number of untranslatable metaphors and symbols being used that are intrinsic to the Far- Eastern culture. Japanese films are often not tragic or comic in the Western sense, and are not resolved in a predictable Western way. The Japanese concept of a hero is also difficult to accept. For example, in a film called "Sword of Doom" the central character kills 101 attacking swordsmen, singlehandedly, (within 9 minutes) before he himself is fatally slashed.

Although our full appreciation of the film might be limited, it would be safe to say that the "Throne of Blood" is technically and interpretatively brilliant. Kurosawa has deleted most of Shakespeare's dialogue and action details, and has added some interesting details of his own. There is one witch instead of three, Lady Macbeth gives birth to a stillborn child, and there is a long sequence in which Macbeth and Banquo lead Duncan's funeral procession.

The play's underlying themes and actions are left intact. Misty, whitish photography and the characterizations create an almost horror-story interpretation of the legend which constantly suggests that supernatural forces are controlling the situations.

Lady Macbeth was played as a ghostly, stylized woman. Her stylization is shattered when she is driven mad by her guilt and transformed into an earthy, vulnerable animal. Toshiro Mifune, one of Japan's major actors who appears in many of Kurosawa's films, has the title role. Best known for his roles as a super-samurai (equivalent to the Western super-cowboy), Mifune plays the power-crazed nobleman with his characteristic bravado as a

SPORTS - THE WHOLE PERSON

By Richard Colman

I have been asked by The Campus to discuss some of the thinking that lies behind the present physical education, recreation, and athletic program at Middlebury. I welcome this opportunity and feel it particularly approprtate at this time when Middlebury has just accepted the largest entering class in it's history, has reached an enrollment signifigantly above any of previous years, and is embarking on its 175th Anniversary capitals fund drive.

I would hope that we could all agree that the Middlebury-type college feels a responsibility for not only the mental growth of its students, but also their physical and emotional development as well. This, it seems to me, is even more compelling in our present age where complexity and pressures are on the rise in our daily living; and where technology is robbing man of many of the physical outlets he once had for tension and frustration-- these physical outlets having once been a part of his daily life. Without exception modern medical and psychiatric advice urges the establishment of life-time patterns of recreational and sports activity for the individual. We are further advised that the college years--when the individual is moving into adulthood and consciously forming the habits and interests of a life time-- is the time to acquire the skills, interests and habits which are essential for a full life of physical, mental and emotional health.

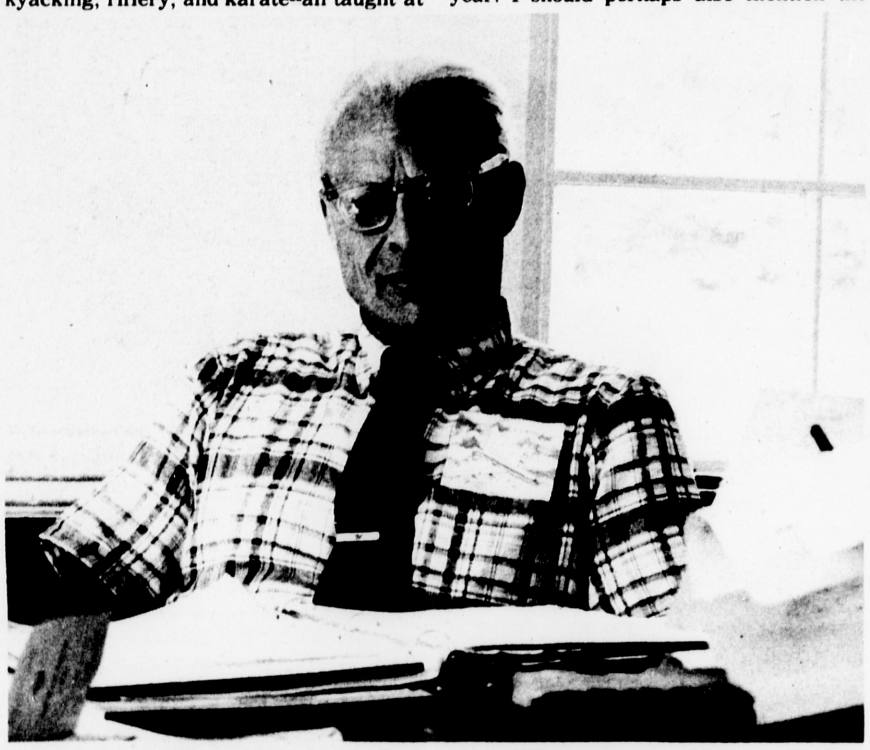
FOUR PROGRAMS

If we subscribe to the above--and I submit the evidence of its validity is overwhelming-- I feel that the decision to provide a full athletic and recreational program as a matter of discharging one's educational responsibilities should carry the same weight as the decision to offer laboratory courses in the sciences or creative studio work in the arts. A 'full ath letic and recreational program' is what we are presently trying to establish for both men and women here at Middlebury. It is a four-pronged affair involving:

1. A physical education program primarily aimed at developing skills and interest in life- time sports and recreational activities.
2. An intramural program to carry these activities on into the upper-class years and pro vide competitive opportunities for those not quite up to the level of skills necessary for intercollegiate competition.
3. An intercollegiate program to satisfy the drive for excellence, competition, and the fullest possible development of an individual's skills and potential.
4. The making available of time, space and facilities to meet the needs of those students who wish to involve themselves in simple, recreational, free-play types of activity where they are not subject either to instruction or the pressure of intramural or intercollegiate competition.

GEOGRAPHICAL ASSETS

Our physical education program is designed to present a maximum of choice and flexibility to each individual student. It can be fulfilled in several ways, i. e., instruction, approved independent programs, exemption by demonstrating skill at or above the intermediate level, to a degree by intercollegiate sports participation, or by combinations of all of these. Choice of activity, method of pursuing the activity, and the time for so doing is left up to the student. We have attempted to utilize in this program many of the wonderful assets that Middlebury possesses simply by virtue of her geographic location--her mountains, lakes, rivers and streams--as well as undergraduate activity talents which our own staff either does not have or lacks the man power to offer. I am speaking here of such activities as rock climbing, hiking, kyacking, riflery, and karate--all taught at



one time or another last year by students with expertise in these areas.

There will be a few who will be capable of 'exempting' out of the program within the first week of arrival on the campus. Others may combine instruction, exemption, independent pro grams and intercollegiate sports participation in varying ways and at various times during their college careers--none will leave Middlebury, we hope, without some degree of skill and/or interest in a life-time sport or recreational activity.

INTRAMURALS

Our intramural program consists of both team and individual competition in approximately 15 different sports. The program varied last year from 13 teams participating in 95 regularly officiated basketball games to a one- to three-day competition in swimming, golf or skiing. Last year 12 different teams participated in the intramural softball and volleyball competition; eleven were involved in hockey, with ten in tennis, golf, badminton and bowling. In total it appears that there were approximately 880 competitors involved in our intramurals in 1970-71 (not individuals, but competitors--some boys obviously participated in more than one sport). This figure does not include the faculty teams which acquitted themselves extremely well in both hockey and basketball. Nor does it include the girls' sports (clubs and performing groups such as dance, swimming, synchronized swimming, tennis, field hockey, lacrosse, softball, skiing and basketball) six of which competed on the intercollegiate level last year. I should perhaps also mention the arrival this past year on our campus of coed intercollegiate com petition--tennis and volleyball.

Our best estimate of the numbers involved in our men's intramural competition during the past year would be about 45% of the male undergraduate body. Our best estimate of those numbers (of men) involved in our intercollegiate athletics would be about 35% of the male undergrads. Among the women at present this latter figure would be about 15%--but intercol legiate competition for women is on the rise nationally and, though fairly recent at Middle bury, is expected to be increasing here also. These are impressive figures and we are proud of them. They do not, of course, include the many Middlebury individuals, men and women, who ski on their own, play tennis or golf, swim in our pool, scrimmage on our basketball courts, use our squash/handball courts or work out in our top-floor Field House exercise area. It's a busy scene!

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

And now we come to the area most often misunderstood and criticized--intercollegiate athletics. The very volume of heat and passion expended in either defending or attacking would seem to indicate something exciting, vigorous and (certainly to many people) worthwhile going on. I should say at the start that it is important to distinguish precisely what type of program is being discussed. There is more than a slight difference between the intercollegiate athletic programs at New England small colleges and that in the Southeast Conference or the Big Eight! The former seldom make the headlines or the 'tube.' They are conducted for entirely different reasons under completely different circumstances--and it is **extremely important not to confuse them!**

Let me attempt to answer a couple of the major complaints heard so frequently today:

1. Incompatible with good scholarship? Nonsense! During my 24 years as a football coach at Princeton University our football squad maintained a higher average each year than that of the student body as a whole. The same was true at Dartmouth during John Anderson's years there. Four Rhodes Scholars played for us at Princeton and innumerable finalists and semi-finalists in that competition also. From 1960-1965 three of the five Pyne Prize winners (the top award the University offers to any undergraduate) went to varsity football players--and the last one, a Rhodes Scholar incidentally, had to beat out Bill Bradley, the famous basketball player--and also a Rhodes Scholar--for that coveted award. It is nonsense that good intercollegiate sports cannot be played by good students--this has been proved at many institutions besides just the Ivy League.

PATTERN OF LIVING

I think the idea of space, time and facilities being made available for free time recreational play speaks for itself. Here we see those who have attained some degree of skill and interest in a given activity beginning to set the habits and patterns of living which will mean so much to them in later life. In this area the activities and leadership of our Mountain Club people contribute a great deal to our whole college community. I should also point out that the community -- in the wider sense -- programs that utilize our facilities, staff, and undergraduate leadership help significantly to develop town/gown trust

The Attorney General's office in Montpelier called to invite Middlebury students to an Election Law Seminar (18 year old vote) to be held on October 13 from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in the Montpelier Municipal Auditorium in City Hall.

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and appreciation. Athletics serves as a meeting ground for young and old--and you can see this for yourself if you watch our Pee-Wee Hockey teams work out, our Saturday morning M. C. R. A. program in operation, or any of the swimming programs run for town young people in our pool.

THE CASE FOR FOOTBALL

Important lessons are learned in the Intercollegiate competition. I quote from John Chamberlain, author, editor, essayist, and most recently a book reviewer for **The Wall Street Journal**. He is arguing that football is more realistic than many books:

'For my sins, I have read a goodly number of economic textbooks. Caught between the in compatibles of the text books, the student often loses all contact with a cause-and-effect world.

'In football, this does not happen. On the playing field a cause is always demonstrably followed by an effect. If a backfield man misses his signal, or starts moving too soon, the result is an un holy mess. Day after day throughout the autumn, on a hundred fields, such things as the relationship of the input of energy and skill to the output of successful achievement get their inexorable demonstration.

'There can be no fudging, no faking, no disregard of fundamentals, no daydreaming, if one aspires to play on a well-organized and well-drilled team.

'In short, athletics teaches many valuable things, ranging from self discipline to the proper adaptation of means to ends. Stupid boys don't get on in football; the game is too complex for that. The coaches, unprotected by academic, tenure, must deliver, too. 'Far from being overemphasized, football may be the schools' most enduring contact with the world of discipline, of sharp thinking, of a demonstrable connection between what one puts into a thing and what one gets out of it at the other end...'

And U. S. Supreme Court Justice Byron 'Whizzer' White declares,

'I am in favor of exposing young people to situations that require the highest performance on a regular basis. While athletics are a manufactured environment, there comes that moment when you stand face to face with doing. The moment--perhaps a fraction of a second--comes when you do or you don't. This kind of experience is valuable in maturing one. Ihccontributes to one's self-reliance, initiative, and integrity.'

Incidentally, every single study I have seen on high school varsity athletes vs. non-athletes indicates that the former, as a group, achieves higher academic grade And I might further add that a recent study by the Colby College administration with regard to the effects of varsity level football participation on entering freshmen indicates that those freshmen who came out for varsity football, as a group, did better work than the rest of the freshman class -- and those who stayed out for the full football season did better work as a group than those who quit.

THE EXPENSE

Intercollegiate Athletics cost too much?

The flip reply here might well be 'so does everything today'--and this is not entirely a joke either. The increased cost of equipment, repair, food and travel has almost doubled in the last 10 years. And we must remember that Middlebury's location (a total blessing, all things considered!) still forces us to spend money on matters like travel, housing and feeding that do not figure anywhere near so brutally in the athletic budgets of colleges located in more urban areas. I should also add that those colleges located in more populous areas do considerably better 'at the gate' than does Middlebury. Obviously we do not realize much on gate receipts. Every effort is being made to keep expenses down while still maintaining a challenging and worthwhile program. The New England Small College Athletic Conference (NESCAC), an eleven- college group of which Middlebury is a member, was set up, among other reasons, to effect economies through joint efforts--and it is proving effective.

I should point out that our total budget for recreation and athletics at Middlebury College is not out of line--presently just under 7% of the total college budget. Indeed **if all varsity and 'B' squad intercollegiate athletics were discontinued; 40% of the coaching and teaching staff, both men and women fired; 65% of our training room expenses cut; $10,000 knocked off our laundry and cleaning expenses, and our fields and track maintenance cut by $5,000 the college would only be reducing its athletic and recreation budget by about 28%.** We would still have to maintain our athletic buildings, fields, swimming pool, golf course, tennis courts and ski facilities. We would still have to pay the insurance and upkeep on these. We would still need some staff members to run our P.E., intramurals and recreational activities--unless, of course, we gave up any responsibility for encouraging movement, laughter, relaxation, physical and emotional vigor and health and destroyed the facilities we now have in order to save the substantial fixed costs they presently represent.

MEANINGFUL AND VALUABLE

Admittedly the above is a solution not often heard. We have every afternoon down at the Field House an average of 200 boys working out in intercollegiate sports or in preparation for intercollegiate sports. If we sharply cut this program I wonder what would happen to the 'balance' of our undergraduate body--what young men would we lose in the admissions competition with Middlebury's natural rivals--all of whom, almost without a single exception, have built new and additional facilities for their athletic programs in the past five years. The desire to compete, to strive for excellence, to face physical and emotional challenge, to develop one's natural talents to the utmost, to seek excitement and adventure is an important part of lots of fine young men. Intercollegiate athletics is a sort of 'advanced standing' program--an 'honors' course. As such it draws from its participants precisely the same type of total commitment and dedication that is found in the 'honors' areas of other college disciplines. It is entirely optional here at Middlebury. It is open to all. I wish our entire college community could have seen our 'overtime' win for the Championship title at the Williams Hockey Tournament two years ago, or our thrilling come-from-behind victory in football last weekend at Wesleyan. I think there would be no question in anyone's mind as to whether the sport was meaningful and valuable to those who participated.

MUTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT

3. Is intercollegiate athletics a microcosm of the worst elements of our competitive society? I think not. I feel this is an oversimplification of a most complex problem. I feel that Middlebury's intercollegiate program is designed to fit into the overall objectives of an educational institution. The success of our program cannot be judged simply on the number of wins vs. losses. It cannot be used simply as a stepping stone for the build-up of a successful coach. It can be judged only in terms of how well it meets the needs and satisfies the desires of the students who participate. Certainly there is competition present, but there is also commit ment, responsibility, cooperation and caring. There is a great sense of working together to share in a feeling of mutual accomplishment. Every player must give, share and care--or you will have a poor team and a rotten experience.

Perhaps the athletes have done a poor job of explaining the values they find in their sports. Perhaps they have felt all would be plainly shown by their effort and dedication. Perhaps they have felt that actions speak louder than words. Verbalizing is 'big' today--and of course it's important--but there are some pictures on our wall at the Field House of athletes in beautiful action and, inscribed below, the inscription: 'Words, Words, Words... Here is the silent story.'

THE WHOLE PERSON

Finally I suspect I should mention the regrettable tendency in this country arbitrarily to separate the 'student' and the 'athlete'--the 'mental' and the 'physical.' The abuses of athletic scholarships, uncontrolled recruiting, T.V. and professional athletics have all contributed to this misconception in one way or another. Yet this is not at all what the ancient Greeks, our medical and psychological experts, our best educators ahve told us. **The whole person--or as our students tell us, the 'together' person--has physical, mental and emotional needs and drives which must be met; and they cannot be separated and ministered to in a vacuum.** Indeed is this not part and parcel of the young people's cry for 'relevance,' for less strict 'compartmentalization' in the disciplines they study' We have a unique opportunity here at Middlebury to bridge this misunderstanding about the role of the physical and the mental. Our admission standards are the same for all. We have no athletic scholarships--no training ground for professional athletics exists here. Should we not be highly interested in providing a continuing base for physical and mental vigor in later life, and the emotional health and vitality to use and expand our mental capacities to the utmost? Our efforts at Middlebury are directed to this end.

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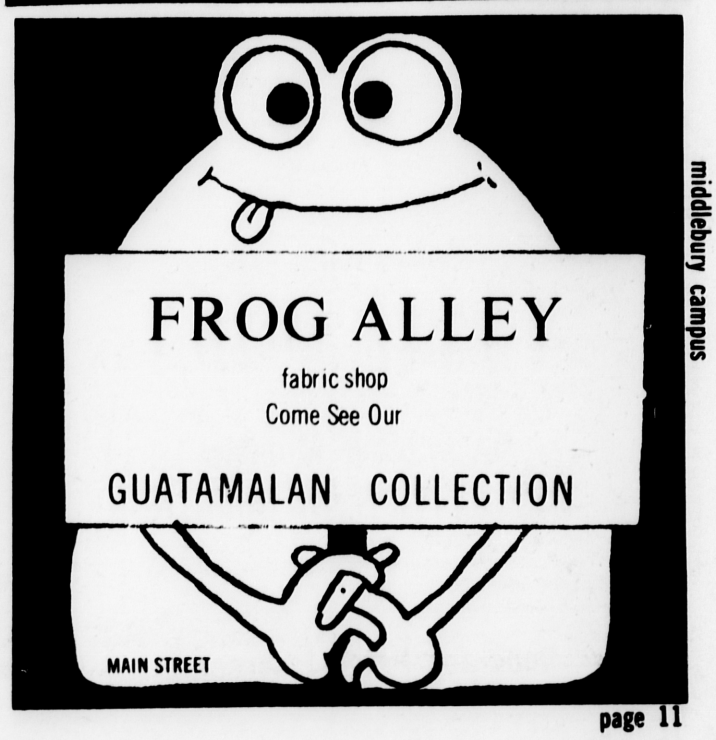

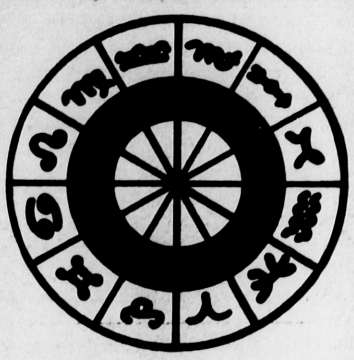

Astrology

TAURUS: THE FINANCIER

By Ron Duquette

Taurus, the Bull, second sign of the Zodiac, fixed earth, strong, quiet, immovable, stubborn, kind, the Sign of the Financier, and the Appreciator. These people are the rocks of society, the folk of stern stuff. This sign rules the throat and the vocal chords. However the Taurus native is not inclined to much or rapid talk. Too exhausting. Unless he has a Moon or Ascendant in Aries, Gemini, Sagittarius, or Pisces, the Taurus will say very little.

This man/woman will have very set ideas on how to do everything and anything. Any opposition is likely to make them dig in even harder. They are not rapid in making decisions (unless with Aries or Gemini Moon/Ascendant) and even then won't rush to make up their minds. Once they're made, though, there's very little chance of unmaking them.

Taurean natives are notoriously pleasure-loving. They love their food, drink, sex, etc. etc., almost to the exclusion of broader interests. Unless he has an affliction to his Sun, the Taurean won't ever go at pleasurable matters with a light hand.

These people are not the risk-taking types, but rather will work long and steadily to accumulate a fortune. They acquire wealth for the pleasure it can give them. However, if you can point out why the Taurean should give to such-and-such charity or work for a charity with no chance of remuneration financially and present it with clarity and logic and no pushiness, he'll gladly donate time or money to said organization.

The Taurus woman is neat, loves her home, usually to the point of making it into a showplace, loves the little pleasures in life (perfume, nice dresses, finery, etc.) and will hope to be properly provided for. They're calm and quite fond of children, although once they've lost their tempers, watch out. When doing something, do not disturb her, because she'll tell you where to go, and how long to stay there, all very calmly.

The Taurus man is cool and calm. He's the fellow who's likely to entertain you, but make you feel distinctly uncomfortable as he doesn't say more than five words all evening. Make sure you bring a Gemini or an Aries or a Sagittarious along to break the monotony of the evening. It's not that the Taurus is unkind or insensitive, merely that his rule is not to talk, and you have to provide the stories. But he'll feel badly if he thinks your drink should be refilled again, and you haven't said anything about it. THEN he's hurt. The only way to get a Taurus angry is to push him beyond endurance (something that would have driven every other SunSign, including Scorpio, up the wall long before), and then top it off with a condescending statement about his life-style. The ensuing explosion would make the A-bomb look like a firecracker explosion. But these pop-offs are rare. (I personally know the instance of one Taurus who, coming in one day, found that his radio was missing, proceeded to lose his cool, much to the surprise of everyone who knew him; and this Taurus, suspecting that his far more athletic roommate (a Leo-Sagittarius) was behind it all, was fully prepared to grind him into a pulp in order the get the tease and the radio out of him. When told the full story (it was a third party who had borrowed it in order to get some important news) he calmed right down. It was the only time in four years that I saw him lose his temper.)

So you have a Taurus boss? Make sure you play the game with his rules, or else you're going to find yourself on the short end of a job. You're an Aries, you say? And you, a Scorpio? So what?! He's the boss, not you. Oh, you've noticed that he seems calm and casual in the office. Fine! Come in once too often a half-hour late from lunch, or leave a half-hour early once too often, and you'll be told that he does NOT need your services any longer. You'd also be wise to be full of ideas and to sincerely feel loyalty if you expect him to give you a raise, or if you expect that promotion. Cut him up once too often, and ZIP! someone's out of a job. But he's not a cheapskate with his money and he'll make sure you don't go without that which you need.

A Taurean employee will not talk much, will seem to have thoughts weighted down with lead bars, and will strike you as dull to the point of distraction. But you've noticed that money in his mind is like money in the bank? Good for you. You'll make more money if you put this employee in a place where he can do the most good. In fact, he's the type of worker who'll be with the company 35 or 40 years, out of sheer loyalty. Don't expect him to stay with you if your product isn't what it's cracked up to be, though. Dishonesty irks him beyond words!

The Taurus is easy enough to get along with if you recognize his idiosyncrasies but don't shout about them; he'll appreciate the point of kindness that you've made, and will later prove his worth in times of need, as a quiet, kind, dependable friend.

DATES: April 21-May 21
RULER: Venus
SYMBOL: Bull
COLOR: Blue, Pink
METAL: Copper
JEWEL: Moss-Agate, Emerald
DESIGNATION: Fixed Earth
FAMOUS TAUREANS: Irving Berlin, Barbra Streisand, Yehudi Menuhin, Bertrand Russell, Queen Elizabeth II of England, Gary Cooper, Dante Alighieri, Moshe Dayan, Golda Meir, Salvador Dali, Johannes Brahms, Yogi Berra, Harry Truman, Ulysses S. Grant, Niccolo Machiavelli, Audrey Hepburn, Theodore Sorensen

NEXT WEEK: Gemini, The Twins

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I.D.'s To Be Modified

The installation of a new embossing machine next week at the Campus Security Office will change student identification cards slightly and will facilitate certain college operations.

The embosser will stamp raised letters and numbers into the upper right-hand corner of the cards. The adjustment will be most useful in the library where the tedious process of withdrawing books will be eased by making a carbon copy of the I.D. in a credit card fashion on the withdrawal slips.

After the embosser is installed, instructions will be given concerning the recall and stamping of all I.D. cards.

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proposed velco power plant

continued from page 4

Power Company (VELCO). VELCO was formed to build and operate transmission lines for power to Vermont from St. Lawrence and Niagara generators, and to purchase other out-of-state power for Vermont.

The many power companies of New England work in fairly entensive cooperation in coordinating the dispatch of energy to points of need in any New England state, from the generating station best suited at the moment. Thus, the construction of additional generating facilities is of interest to all New England power suppliers, and also to suppliers in New York who hopefully could call on New England for power if needed. It might be added that the different New England companies have also cooperated by "buying in" for expensive generating facilities, each receiving allotments produced by the facility proportional to its investment. Thus, Vermont would receive somewhat over 50% of the power generated by the nearly-completed atomic facility at Vernon.

Several years ago, VELCO planned a nuclear plant on Lake Champlain. The plan looked good to them: the plant would be near Burlington (a heavy user) and plenty of cooling water could be taken from the lake and returned to it. However, opponents formed the Lake Champlain Committee which successfully fought the idea and also proposed legislation which required that siting of all new plants be approved in public hearings which would include determination of the impact on the environment. The legislation was passed.

Subsequently, VELCO hired Commonwealth Associates, a Michigan firm, to search for sites for power generation. Environmental factors were to be taken into account, as were proxmity to transportation, etc. The sites were to be within about 75 miles of Burlington. 69 sites were initially selected for a 400 Mw fossil fuel plant. These were subsequently reduced to 9, 7 of which were in Addison County. VELCO has followed up with further studies on several of these, and seems particularly impressed with a site in West Salisbury.

In addition, Commonwealth Associates chanced on a promising-looking site for a 1200 Mw pumped storage facility with the lower reservoir 4 miles east and slightly north of downtown Middlebury, but within the Town of Middlebury. The lower reservoir would be near the western edge of the Green Mountains; the upper one would be in the mountains nearby. It would use land in the Green Mountain National Forest that is now a bog regarded as ecologically valuable by many trained in ecology, and would effectively eliminate a pond known as Abbey Pond.

In summary, VELCO proposes three generating plants in Vermont at present: (1) The Vernon nuclear plant, output 540 Mw at peak operation, scheduled to go on line as soon as objections of environmentalists can be overcome. Vermont would receive 300 Mw of this power. (2) A fossil fuel plant in Addison County, possibly West Salisbury, rated at about 400 Mw, to go on line about 1976. (3) A pumped storage plant in Middlebury, output 1200 Mw to be completed about 1980. In addition, another 800 Mw plant is considered needed about 1980 (1982 if the punped-storage plant is built.) This would be fossil fuel or nuclear, and Addison County is currently considered the general area where this plant would be located. In fact, an employee of VELCO has said that the Middlebury pumped-storage area would be an ideal site for an additional plant, and Douglass Meredith (President of Central Vermont and VELCO) refused publically to deny the possibility of that location.

The needs of Vermont, assuming no new curbs to discourage increased consumption, are estimated differently by VELCO and the report of the New England Regional Commission. VELCO estimates a 12% annual increase; NERC, 10.26%. Projected peaks also differ: NERC expects 1418 Mw by 1980, and VELCO expects considerably higher peak use. Present peak use is well over 600 Mw, probably over 700 Mw. In any case, Addison County will be asked to provide sites for facilities generating nearly the total projected need for Vermont, although certainly not all of it will be used in Vermont.

To do this, it is asked to give up about 4000 acres of farmland, private property, and natural areas for flooding. This amounts to about 9.4 square miles. The land can be forced by VELCO from unwilling sellers by eminent domain condemnation.

When these plans become known, opposition groups formed quickly. These include the Society for the Preservation of Rural Ferrisburg, the Abbey Pond Watershed Protective Association in Middlebury, and an (I believe) unnamed group in Salisbury. The Ferrisburg group objected to farmland being taken for a fossil fuel plant. (Recall that Addison County contains most of the best farmland in Vermont.) The West Salisbury group objects to Salisbury Swamp, "an irreplaceable refuge of red deer and snowshoe rabbit" (Science 173, 1971, p. 1115) being used for a cooling pond. It also objects to the possibility of serious smoke. pollution from the plant. Unfortunately, the residents of the town are bitterly split, since some want to sell the land for the facility or look forward to tax relief due to the plant.

Abbey Pond

At the Abbey Pond pumped-storage plant, the lower reservoir would be filled from Otter Creek, a contaminated stream, and by spring run-off. The two lower dams would be 80 feet high, the upper one 10 feet high. VELCO has not stated what it plans to do for the numerous residents below the dams who would be drowned if one breaks, but it has not offered to buy their property. The reservoir would vary 18 feet in level, leaving extensive mud flats at low water level. The lower reservoir would flood about 950 acres, including over 400 acres classified as farm land and more classified as pasture. Some farms would lose much of their land, reducing them to sub-marginal status, and some other properties would lose most of their land. In most of these cases, VELCO has not offered to buy the houses, barns or remaining useless land. In other cases, where the houses would be under water, the entire properties would be bought. A number of farms held by the same family for many years would therefore be bought by VELCO or put out of commission due to loss of land.

In addition, it may be necessary to line all or part of the upper reservoir with clay to lessen leakage of stored water. If that happens, the clay may have to be acquired from adjacent areas near the lower reservoir. An employee of VELCO has suggessted that the land between Munger Street and Halpern road would be excellent for that clay.

The upper pond would be 300 acres, with two 100-foot dams. The bog would be flooded and Abbey Pond destroyed. Further, a much larger area (perhaps over 300 more acres) would also be destroyed in construction of the dams. The officials of the National Forest have recorded their opposition to the taking of this land, which they consider ecologically valuable and important to preserve intact. Again, there is also the question of the consequences if heavy rain or spring run-off should break a dam and send the water cascading over the Green Mountain ramparts into the valley below.

Because of this, the Abbey Pond Association has vigorously opposed the proposed pumped- storage site. Currently, the members are opposing efforts by VELCO to conduct test drillings at the proposed dam sites, by not permitting the rigs on their land. The Association is also leading an effort to write letters of protest to state and federal officials, and has prepared a detailed statementof its position. Since the Intervale site in Burlington and the Charlotte site were abandoned due to the protests of the residents, and the Lake Dunmore site was not considered in part because of expected opposition by the Lake Dunmore Association, the hope is that the Middlebury protests will be effective.

The Tax Question

In addition to the loss of homes, small businesses, and family farms which were planned to continue in the families, Middlebury faces other problems from the proposed pumped-storage facility. The facility would pay taxes, considerablylowering the tax rate. At first, this seems to be a blessing. However, the combination of large supplies of power nearby and low taxes is likely to attract industry and lead to a greater population growth than would otherwise occur. The likelihood that this would completely change the character of the town deeply disturbs those who came to Middlebury in the hope of avoiding industrial pollution, high population density, and congestion to enjoy rural living and the nearness of relatively unspoiled nature. It should also be a concern of the College, which attracts many students for similar reasons. The possible population growth rate has been well illustrated by a New Jersey town which acquired a plant a few years ago. The population of this town has grown from 1500 to 5000.

Initially, over 500 workers are expected to be at the site. If even a few of these settle permanently in Middlebury, schools will be overcrowded. Over the long run, it has not been shown that industrialization has resulted in permanently lowered taxes when compared to similar towns except for the industrialization.

If we accept the conclusion that this proposed facility will cause loss of valuable farm land, human tragedy, loss of valuable natural areas, and changes in the character of Middlebury, which would distress some (admittedly not all) residents, what can be proposed? Must this be endured, since increased demands for power must be met and "some must suffer for the common good"? I would answer "no", and I propose that several constructive steps can be taken. 1. End advertising by utility companies for increased use of power. This advertising does occur: on television (see Channel 3 during the 11 :00 P.M. news), pm Central Vermont trucks, and enclosed with the monthly bills. Instead, the utility companies should conduct an intensive campaign urging customers to decrease their use of power, and telling them how they can do so. This is done in some other parts of the U.S.A. In connection with this, it might help if the utilities were separated from the sale of electrical appliances. 2. Introduce a rate structure that would charge more, not less, for heavy use of power. This would lessen unnecessary use of air conditioners, driers when clothes could be hung out, and overheated homes that could be cooler and still comfortable. 3. Prohibit the use of power for gaudy, offensive displays such as the huge advertising signs in Times Square and South Burlington's "great white way". 4. Encourage or require at least some industries to operate at off-peak (night) hours. The power crises comes more from peak than from base-load use. 5. Generate additional needed power by the small cyclers, while putting more research money into developing alternate power sources such as the individual "black boxes" for homes that are already showing promise in the developmental stages. 6. Encourage off-peak use by individuals by giving reduced rates for such use. They are already doing this for some hot water heaters. Make it general.

In conclusion, perhaps Addison County should contribute a power plant site to the cause--but not two or three, as proposed, and not at the human and environmental costs now suggested. Maybe there will be increased power needs that must be met--but they can, and must be kept down, by stringent measures if necessary.

A First Novel

continued from page 9

At Auschwitz, he finally comes face to face with the terrible truth that he had avoided, and it almost breaks him. As they tour the camp, he finds that the rumors which he had heard and dismissed are suddenly converted into grim truth. A sickening horror slowly fills him, which he dares not show. Thus, as he walks the streets of New York many years later, the jewel is the only tangible reminder of his past life.

Mr. Ellis is a native of Michigan, and did his graduate work at Michigan and Michigan State University. He received a Hopwook Award in drama while attending the University of Michigan. Although he has been writing for some time, this is his first published work.

This novel shows considerable writing skill.The effects are carefully calculated; they don't shock, but build up their impacts slowly. The author succinctly presents the attitudes and emotions of his characters. He is able to sum up a character in a short passage, as when the inspection committee enters the gates of the concentration camp. One of the members asks the colonel why there are two fences, since it is a voluntary labor camp.

" 'Ah, smiled the Colonel. 'An acute observation. The fences are not intended, as you can readily see, to keep those who are in, in; but rather, to keep those who are out, out.' "

In a sentence, we begin to see the twisted logic by which those in the camp maintain some degree of sanity. It is an illustration of Orwell's "doublethink" where one can call black white, and white black, and still believe that one is telling the truth. A further subtle exploration of this rationale occurs as the group tours the camp. They are told about the "retirement center" and the "nunnery," the quarters for certain female prisoners. Rudin soon catches on to the method, remarking that the thousands of suits of clothing hanging in the warehouses must have been donated by "charitable industries."

The author delights in the use of irony. One of the guards tells Rudin that he has done some writing and remarks:

"Every beginning writer must pass through that ordeal by fire, even though one might feel as though his very soul were being consumed and then made light of, gone up in smoke, as it were."

Even a touch of wry humor is added every now and then. Rudin explains a little about his customers to his listeners.

"I had in my possession, at that very moment, rare treasures that had been owned by Chinese emperors, Indian maharajahs, Austrian archdukes, English princesses, Brazilian coffee merchants."

Rudin emerges from the book as a sensitive and thoughtful man trapped by the war. For a time he had been able to allay his fears with assurances that things couldn't really be as bad as they were said to be, that the civilized instincts of man would not permit such things. Yet they do happen, and this he cannot face. The shock is all the greater for it's having been delayed. He is driven to mental agony.

"If one tried to reason, he ended up with the absolutes of unreason. One heard of the colored glass in the Cathedral of Chartres having been removed during the war and replaced by ordinary windows. One could muse over this for hours on end and ask himself with what the children of God outside the Cathedral were being replaced?"

He can still think, but his thinking only leads him up alleys of despair. One can search for the reasons of war, but what good does it do in the face of the overwhelming madness of war? There is no way for him to escape his plight, or even to mitigate it.

Rudin often digresses from his story, though he is brought back to it by the prompting of his listener. He is always reluctant to begin again, and finds excuses to delay his narration. It becomes apparent to us that telling his story is deeply painful to him, and that he has never fully recovered from the war. We are led to ask how many others there are like him.

japanese film

continued from page 9

fearless warrior. One could sense an uneasiness and sense of doom behind the defiant sneers, which offered depth to the role.

At the end of the movie Macbeth was struck by, seemingly, a thousand arrows, before he staggered to his death aeons later. This met with the audience's skeptical hisses and laughs at the incredulousness of it all.

By this time, however, Kurosawa had created a bigger-than-life epic. Just how do you wipe out an epic hero?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S ROCK QUIZ

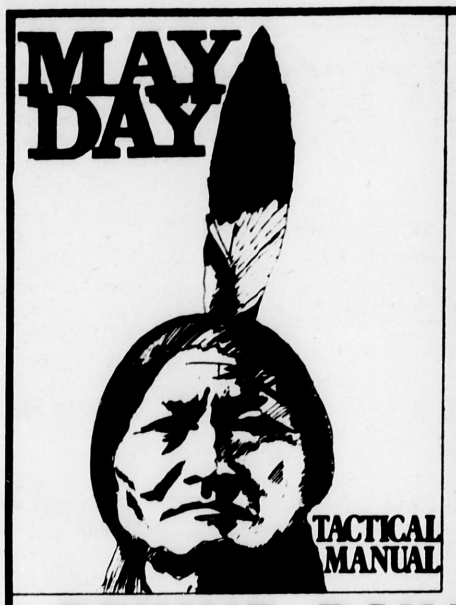
1. - B	6 - D
2. - A	7 - G
3. 1 - J	8 - H
2 - F	9 - E
3 - A	10 - I
4 - C	4. - A
5 - B	5. - C

Graphic Arts

Middlebury College will sponsor an exhibition and sale of original graphic art by contemporary and old master artists. Arranged by the Ferdinand Roten Galleries of Baltimore, Maryland, the exhibition will be held on Tuesday, October 19, 1971, in the Johnson Art Building. The exhibition will be on display from 11:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Included in the exhibition will be over 1,000 original etchings, lithographs, and woodcuts by artists such as Picasso, Chagall, Miro, Dali, Goya, Renoir, Kollwitz, and many others including contemporary American, European, and Japanese printmakers. Prices start at $5.00 with the majority priced under $100.

A representative of the Roten Galleries will be at the exhibition to answer questions regarding graphic art and printmaking.



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SAVING CAPITALISM

By Lee Webb
Goddard College
August 31, 1971

The New Economic Policy announced by President Nixon in a nationwide television address on August 15.is a serious attempt to guarantee the power and the profitability of American capitalism both domestically and internationally. Its beneficiaries will be the giant corporations. Its victims: the working people of the United States, small debtors, small businessmen, and workers in the underdeveloped countries.

Nixon's new policy is aimed at ending two serious threats to the present dominance of American capitalism: 1) the continued deterioration of the US balance of payments which allows European and Japanese capitalist countries to challenge America's domination of the world economy, and 2) the increasing wage increases won by labor unions in the US which threaten to both fuel inflation and more seriously effect a permanent redistribution of income towards labor and away from capital.

Both of these developments have been aggravated and intensified by the Vietnam War.

The New Economic Policy (NEP) will have serious short and long run effects on the possibility of social change in America. Those of us interested in social change should understand these effects so that we can respond to them aggressively.

The program's major effects will be the following: 1) American blue and white collar workers will be forced to bear the burden of the balance of payments crisis which has actually been caused primarily by the unprecedented expansion of American corporations and state interests abroad. The real cause of the 'dollar' crisis is the $6 billion per year that American corporations are investing in foreign countries, and the $4 billion per year the US government spends on military bases, military 'assistance', and troops stationed in Korea, Vietnam, Germany and 28 other countries. Nixon hypocritically blames the crisis on inflation caused by wage increases.

Becauase it would inconvenience and disadvantage American big business to solve the dollar problem by ending foreign investment and foreign military programs the Nixon administration is 'solving' the crisis by making workers take lower wages.

2) The new Nixon policy is also a trial balloon to see how far they can keep American workers under control. Wages have been frozen for 90 days and after that period some program of wage controls is inevitable. The freeze comes at exactly the time when workers' wages are beginning to rise faster than prices for the first time since 1968.

There is no freeze on profits, dividends, interest, or the price of stocks, bonds, or land- the basic forms of capitalists' income- as a result of the NEP labor's share of the national income will fall and capital's share will rise.

The wage price freeze does not apply to business and workers equally. Average productivity rises in the US at about 2% a year. Over ten years the average worker's productivity would rise 20%. Wages and prices might be frozen, but the business's profits will go up.

Inflation will continue even if there are nominal price controls. Prices will rise since corporations can introduce "new' models, sell products of lower quality, or sell less for the same price. While business can get around the price controls, every employer will enthusiastically police the law regarding a wage freeze by patriotically refusing to grant pay raises.

The wage rollback will hurt all workers, blue collar, white collar, public and private. Workers from minority groups: black, Spanish-speaking, women, and others who are unorganized, are likely to be hurt the worst. Even for white collar workers, such as teachers and other government workers, the cutback on anticipated wage increases demonstrates, to many of them for the first time, that they too are just 'plain' workers.

Taxes will hit workers harder as a result of the Nixon program as well. With wages held constant or allowed to increase at a small rate, rapid increases in taxes will-- because of the regressive tax structure-- take an increasing percentage of the worker's weekly wage.

This attack on working people is in part a preperation for the 1972 election campaign, in which the state of the economy has widely been held to be a major issue. If workers accept the discipline, Nixon looks like a daring leader. If workers seek to protect their interests, Nixon can blame economic difficulties on the workers.

3) The Nixon program will not bring full employment. Though it may increase US employment in the short run by boosting US exports and encouraging import substitution, it in no way solves the problem of permanent unemployment for large sectors of the American people. In fact, the job creating effects of the NEP are actually byproducts of the devaluations, and have been deliberately off-set by reductions in federal employment and the federal budget.

The so-called Job Development Act is a bonanza for big business and will reward business for capital investment that will throw workers out of their jobs.

4) Another beneficiary of the Nixon program will be the banks and the insurance companies. The victims will be small debtors. Many people have borrowed money at high interest rates of 8% or 9% with the expectation that future wage increases would allow them to meet these high interest charges. Nixon's program prohibits these expected increases but the loan agreements have already been signed (of course, union contracts signed before August 15 are now invalid, but some contracts are more equal than others). People

will have real difficulty, much more than usual, in repaying the finance company's loan, their home mortgage, and the installments on their cars and appliances.

Smaller businesses and corporations will have similar difficulties meeting their debts. The result will be both increased concentration of business in fewer hands, and increased bank and finance control over manufacturing and other key sectors of the economy.

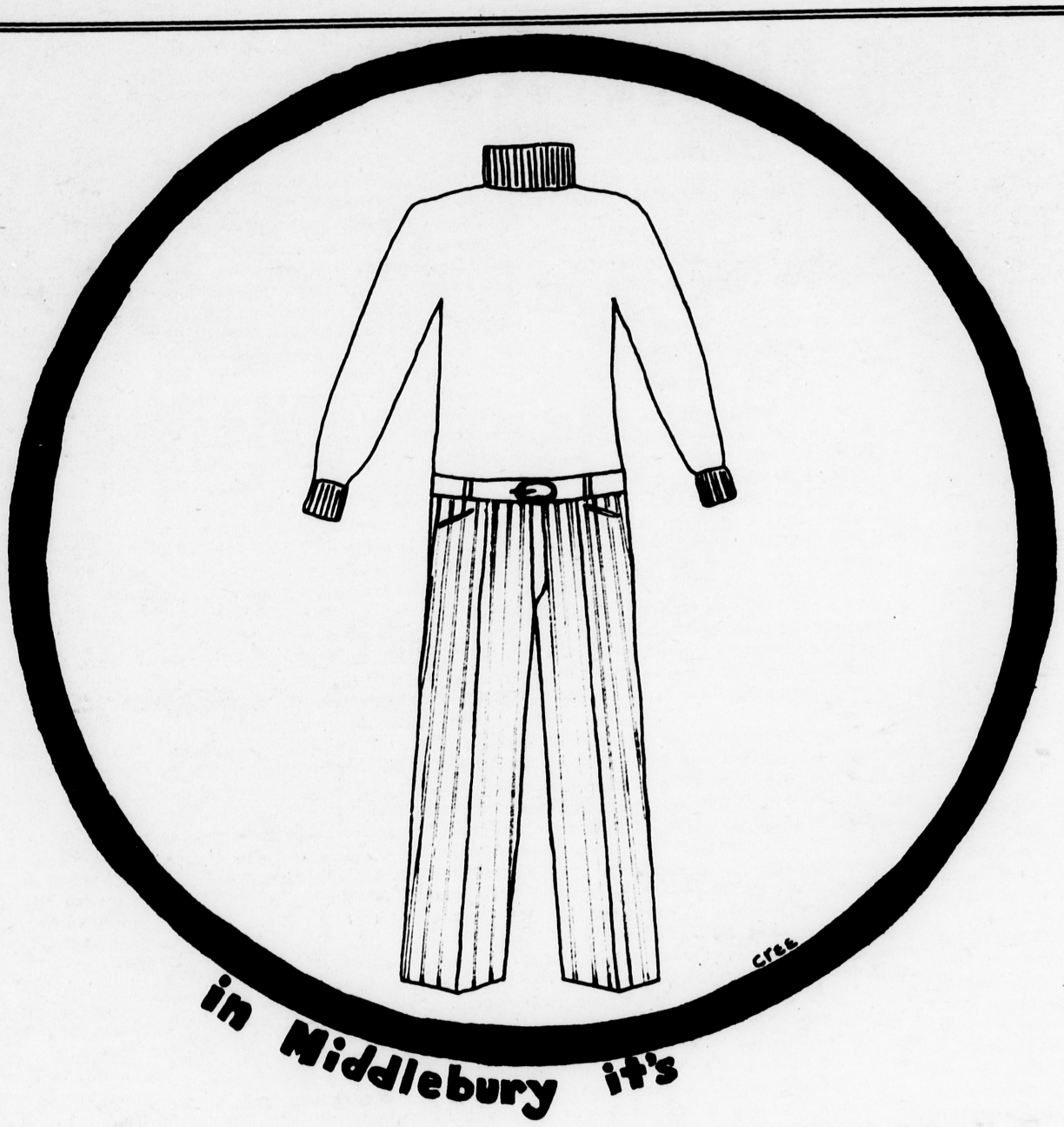
5) Overseas, the Nixon program will increase the underdevelopment of the third world. Unless all the underdeveloped countries devalue their own currencies to match the US devaluation, they will have more difficulty selling their exports to the United States--the largest market in the world. Their control over their own economies will further deteriorate since American exports will be even cheaper than their own fledging industries. In addition, the devaluation of the dollar hits the dollar reserves of the underdeveloped countries by lowering the value of those reserves in the international market. In effect, the U.S. declared that poor countries have about 10% less money with which to trade.

6) The Nixon program results from intensified competition with Japan and European capitalist countries, and will serve to intensify that competition still further. A world-wide trade war between the United States and other capitalist countries appears unlikely in the short run because of the extreme instability accompanying such events. Still, it appears likely that other capitalist countries will insist on increased autonomy in economic, political, and military affairs. Japan and the European capitalist countries will in the future be more aggressive in challenging America's predominant international position in the United Nations, and other international bodies. While part of the international competition among capitalist nations, the devaluation cannot be seen as a decisive act by the United States in preserving its world domination.

7) The Nixon program is also a dramatic indication of the massive structural changes that have been taking place in the American economy immediately after the welfare grant to Lockheed, has destroyed the last vestiges of the myth that America has a "free enterprise economy". In attempting to control wages and prices Nixon is trying to rationalize and stabilize some of the dysfunctional tendencies of the system, such as demands by labor for higher wages.

Nixon wants the federal government to determine the relationships between capital and labor through such devices as incomes policies and wage controls. Such state capitalist programs in Europe are convincing evidence that these policies aid capital at the expense of labor.

8) Another thing that is clear from the controversy surrounding the announcement of the NEP is the lack of any effective opposition from the Democratic Party. In fact, most of the leading Democrats support the Nixon program in substance indicating the gap that exists between the Democratic Party and the interests of American working men and women.



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